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RUSSELL ERRETT, EDITOR.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XII. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 10, 1874. NO. 81.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial.

NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for its payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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FIRST EDITION.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

England.

HEAVY GALE ON THE COAST.

LONDON, December 9.—A heavy gale prevails on the coast, and already much damage is reported to property afloat and ashore. Nine vessels are ashore at Hartlepool and several at Seaham. A large vessel has been totally wrecked and fifteen of the crew drowned.

OUR CENTENNIAL CAN GO ON.

Herald's Special.

LONDON, December 9.—Colonel Forney announces that he has official information to the effect that the British Government assents to recognize the Centennial celebration at Philadelphia, and has resolved to appoint Commissioners to the exhibition there.

SIC TRANSIT IN INDIA, EGYPT, CHINA AND JAPAN.

LONDON, December 9.—Telegrams received at Greenwich observatory from India, this afternoon, announce that the observations of the transit of Venus have been successful. Over one hundred photographs were taken.

Observations of the transit were taken at Cairo and Suez. The photographic observations at Thebes were perfectly successful. At Shanghai the weather was overcast and the sun obscured.

NAGASAKI, JAPAN, via LONDON, December 29.—The observations of the transit of Venus at this point has been completely successful.

France.

LAFAYETTE'S WATCH PRESENTED TO HIS DESCENDANTS—INTERESTING SCENE AT THE AMERICAN LEGATION.

PARIS, December 9.—In conformity with the resolution adopted by the American Congress on the 22d of June last, Mr. Washburne, United States Minister, to-day handed to M. Oscar de Lafayette, Deputy in the National Assembly from Seine et Marne, and grandson of the Marquis de Lafayette, the watch Washington presented to the latter as a souvenir of the capitulation of Lord Cornwallis. The watch was stolen from the Marquis de Lafayette while he was traveling in the United States in the year 1825, but was recovered in later years. The presentation ceremonies took place at the hotel of the American Embassy, in presence of the entire Lafayette and other families, attaches of the United States Legation and many distinguished Americans. Mr. Washburne, in addressing M. de Lafayette, narrated the circumstances of the theft of the watch and the passage by Congress of the resolution for its restoration to the descendants of the Marquis de Lafayette, and said: "I am fulfilling a pleasant duty. The inscription on the watch recalls to mind a great deal which can never be effaced from the history of the United States, the deed which terminated the American Revolution and assured the independence of the United States. I am here as the interpreter of the sentiments of the Government and the people of the United States towards you and the other descendants of the Marquis de Lafayette. Let us convey earnest wishes for the happiness and prosperity of all bearing your venerated name, and with these wishes let us associate France, who was allied with the United States, who is our traditional friend, and whose glory is so dear to us."

M. de Lafayette, in reply to Mr. Washburne, acknowledged his thanks for the relic presented to him by the United States Congress. He also thanked Mr. Washburne for the kind words he had uttered, and added that the Lafayette family were filled with profound gratitude for the sympathetic remembrances which have been preserved for their family by the Americans after so many years. He requested Mr. Washburne to express to the American people, and to their Congress and Government, the thanks of the Lafayette family and their homage and admiration for their second country.

THE LEFT CENTER UNITED.

PARIS, December 9.—M. Christophle today withdrew from candidature for the Presidency of the Left Center in the Assembly, and M. Corne was chosen for that position by a vote of 53 against 10. By this action the unity of the Left Center is restored.

Germany.

TRIAL OF COUNT VON ARNIM—SYNOPSIS OF THE INDICTMENT.

BERLIN, December 9.—The trial of Count Von Arnim began to-day. The court room was densely crowded. Fifty reporters of various nationalities were present. Judge Reich announced that the court had decided that the proceedings should be public, excepting the reading of documents relative to the ecclesiastical policy of the Government, which includes papers of the first class mentioned in the indictment. The prosecution read the indictment. It accuses the Count of dereliction in his official duty, and says that when Prince Hohenlohe succeeded to the embassy at Paris he found, after a strict search, that a large number of documents were missing from the archives. These documents the indictment divides into three categories: First, those which Count Von Arnim confesses having abstracted and afterwards restored; second, those which the Count acknowledges having taken, but which, regarding them as his private property, he refuses to restore; third, those which he professes to have no knowledge of. The indictment proceeds to prove the official character of all the documents, and states that they were partly communications from the German Foreign Office to its representatives abroad and partly reports of representatives to the Foreign Office. Each document, the original draft of which is in possession of the Foreign Office, is numbered and entered in the official register. If some of the documents contain additions of a personal, social or confidential nature, their official character is in no wise thereby altered. The autograph letters of Prince Bismarck are not in question. Count Von Arnim kept three journals of correspondence sent and received, in accordance with the regulations of the service, but, during the last month of his stay at Paris, secretly kept a journal with a few entries. The indictment asserts that the documents which were not entered never reached the archives, and that the greater part of the missing documents were not entered. Then follows an enumeration of the documents of the first class, and copies of the correspondence of the Foreign Office with Count Von Arnim which resulted in their restoration. The indictment refutes the idea that the Count took these documents merely for the purpose of restoring them to the Foreign Office. The indictment also enumerates the documents of the second class, among which is a dispatch dated November 8, 1872, asking the Count to explain a conversation in which, according to the private report of General Manteuffel, he (the Count) informed M. Saint Vallier, at Nancy, that he regarded M. Thiers' Government as untenable, because Gambetta, then the Commune, then a military *revirne* would follow, if France did not shortly adopt a monarchical form of government. Another dispatch, dated January 5, 1874, admonishes Arnim for neglecting to send to his Government a report of the pastoral letters of the French bishops directed against Germany. A dispatch dated December 30, 1872, follows, in which Bismarck points out that the report of Arnim upon the political situation in France is partly based on erroneous premises. This dispatch thoroughly discusses the question as to what form of Government for France would be most profitable for Germany. Other copies of dispatches follow in the enumeration of the indictment, all relating to various official reports from Count Von Arnim, and one, dated March 4, 1874, is in reference to the direct application made by the accused to the Emperor. It complains that the Count forwarded to the Emperor an incorrect copy of a dispatch addressed to him (Arnim) dated January 21, 1874, and demanding that the Count show more pliability and a greater regard for the instructions of Bismarck and adopt a less independent initiative. The documents of the third class, appended to the indictment, comprise a memorandum of a conversation with General Fleury, a dispatch respecting the position of Count Orloff (the Russian Ambassador at Paris) towards Germany, and a memorandum of a conversation between Orloff and Thiers. The indictment proceeds to analyze Arnim's motive. It says that on his arrest he alleged that the documents of the first and second class were abroad, and offered to produce them if he was liberated. In consequence of diplomatic revelations of the Vienna press, Arnim was summoned by Imperial command to make a written declaration whether he was in any way connected with the publication of those revelations; also whether he wrote and caused to be published a letter to Dr. Dollenger, which appeared in the Augsburg *Gazette*. Arnim's reply of May 7, 1874, merely admitted that he wrote a letter. In answer to further inquiry, he declared that he was not, from any point of view, responsible for the disclosures of the press, and was not aware who were their authors. The prosecution oppose to these statements the letter of Hanser, the drafts of published papers found among the documents seized in the Count's residence, also the original draught of an article upon the evacuation of France in the Cologne *Gazette* of March 28, 1872, alluding to matters of which Arnim alone was officially cognizant. These documents were especially useful to the accused, not for his defense, but for attacks upon the policy of the Government. The indictment concludes by charging Arnim with purposely making away with documents officially entrusted to him and with illegally appropriating the same—offenses defined by articles 348, 350 and 73 of the Penal Code. The prosecution announced that they would call as witnesses General Manteuffel, several diplomats, officials of the Berlin Foreign Office and members of the German Legation at Paris. No modification of the indictment in favor of the accused was effected by a surrender of the documents which Herr Mankel handed to the court previous to the second arrest of the accused.

When the reading of the indictment was concluded, the defense offered a protest against the jurisdiction of the court, which was overruled. The Public Prosecutor stated that the indictment prepared by the Foreign Office declared that the accused had his domicile in Berlin, and considering the necessity of secresy and the importance of obtaining documents, the publication of which might decide questions of peace or of war, a long process to prove domicile was unadvisable. The treatment of the accused had been exceptionally mild.

The prisoner was then examined. He declared that he was not guilty, and adhered to his previous statement. Counsel for the defense argued that the disciplinary power of the Foreign Office over the accused had lapsed, because he was placed on the retired list. The court ordered the regulations of the diplomatic service to be read. Witnesses were then examined, who testified that it was in an Ambassador's duty to hand over the archives of the legation to his successor.

Marine News.

LONDON, December 9.—Steamship Kenilworth, from Philadelphia, arrived out.

LONDON, December 9.—Steamships The Queen and Gaelic, from New York, arrived out.

MOVILLE, December 9.—Steamship Scandinavian, from Baltimore, arrived.

European Markets.

LONDON, December 9—5 P. M.—Consols for money 93⅝@93¾; for account 93⅞. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, old, 104; do 1867, 106½; 10-40's, 99½; new 5's 103. New York Central 94; Erie 21 @21½; do preferred 39. Tallow 48s 9d@49s.

PARIS, December 9.—Rentes 62 francs 70 centimes.

ANTWERP, December 9.—Petroleum 47 francs.

LIVERPOOL, December 9.—Cotton quiet; middling upland 7⅝@7¾d; Orleans 7⅝@8d. Sales of 12,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export, and 7,500 American. Breadstuffs quiet. Bacon—short clear middles 52s 6d; shoulders 38s; hams 58s.

XLIII. CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 9, 1874.

The following memorials were presented and laid on the table, to be referred to committees:

Mr. SCOTT presented the remonstrance of the type founders of Chicago and other cities against the ratification of the Canadian Reciprocity treaty so far as it relates to type and type materials; also the memorial of the Texas Pacific and Atlantic and Pacific railroads, praying Congress to aid these companies in the construction of their roads.

Mr. SCOTT said it had been placed in his hands by the President of the Texas Pacific road.

The memorial was accompanied by a bill which he (Scott) had not examined, for want of time. He would present it to the Senate when in order, holding himself free to approve or reject it after examination.

Mr. CHANDLER presented the memorial of the National Association of Lumbermen against the proposed Reciprocity treaty between the United States and the British North American Provinces. The memorial shows the total lumber product of the United States, standing pine and hemlock timbers, losses by forest fires, cost of making lumber, number of men employed, etc.; also, a criticism of the memorandum signed by the Plenipotentiaries and a resolution of the National Association against the reciprocity treaty, claiming that it is unconstitutional and violates treaties with other nations.

The Senate, at 12:35 P. M., adjourned till to-morrow.

HOUSE.

The House took up the bill which was under consideration yesterday, in reference to railroad bridge matters at Omaha.

Mr. HOUGHTON, who has charge of the bill, said that since the matter was up yesterday, telegrams had been received which went to show that proceedings now before the United States Court involved the same question as was presented in the bill. If the court should decide that the bridge was a continuous part of the Union Pacific Railroad, there would be no necessity for the proposed legislation; but if the decision was otherwise, then there would be. He therefore moved the postponement of the bill until the second Tuesday in February. The motion was agreed to.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Hotchkiss in the chair, and referred various parts of the President's message to appropriate committees. The portion of the message relating to affairs in Arkansas was referred to the Select Committee on that subject appointed at the last session, and the portion referring to troubles in Louisiana and other Southern States, to a select committee of seven members, to be appointed by the Speaker.

The committee then rose, and its action was ratified by the House.

The House then took up the bill to continue the Board of Audit to examine and audit the unfunded or floating debt of the District of Columbia.

Mr. RANDALL arraigned the statement of the President, in his annual message, as to the debt of the District of Columbia, and asserted that instead of its being only $14,000,000 it was actually over $30,000,000.

Mr. CHIPMAN, Delegate from the District, insisted that the figures in the President's message were correct. He regarded the discussion as premature and inopportune.

Mr. RANDALL—I wanted to give an immediate contradiction to the statement of the President that the debt of the District is only fourteen millions.

Mr. CHIPMAN—Yes, undoubtedly. The whole attack is on the President.

Mr. RANDALL—I do not care who it is upon.

Mr. CHIPMAN—All through this controversy the District of Columbia has been nothing. It has been trodden under foot. But the President stands by the capital, and hence the attack upon him.

Mr. HALE, of Maine, defended the President's statement, and said that the debt of the District was much less than he had anticipated.

After some further discussion, the pending amendments were agreed to and the bill passed. The House then adjourned.

VICKSBURG.

All Quiet Yesterday—Sheriff's Resignation Accepted—Proclamation by Governor Ames, Calling an Extra Session of the Legislature.

VICKSBURG, December 9.—The excitement is subsiding. Business is generally resumed. Armed bodies of negroes are reported congregating at various places a few miles from town. Some whites are still under arms and a strict guard is being kept on the approaches to the city.

The Board of Supervisors met to-day. Adjutant General Packer presented the resignation of Sheriff Crosby, which was accepted. An election will be ordered for Sheriff soon. The recent robbing of the records furnished evidence of the forgery and embezzlement of Peter Crosby (Sheriff), Wash Davenport (Chancery clerk) and other negro officials, all of whom are under indictment, except Crosby, who packed the Grand Jury for his own protection. The stolen records were found this evening in or under the house of Davenport, who is now a fugitive from justice, with seven indictments against him. For a week past he has been in consultation with his friends at Jackson.

Ed. Richardson attempted to go into the jail to-day. When passing out he made some obnoxious remarks and was shot through the arm by the guard, the ball lodging in Mr. Kinney's knee and inflicting a serious wound.

Governor Ames has issued a proclamation calling an extra session of the Legislature for Thursday, the 17th inst., to take some action in the premises.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, December 9, 1874.

PROCTOR-MOULTON CASE COMPROMISED.

The Brooklyn *Eagle* says: "The Proctor suit is at an end. Yesterday the defense made formal overtures to the prosecution for a compromise and settlement, which, after consultation with their client, the attorneys for Miss Proctor concluded to entertain. The matter came to a climax last night. It was then agreed that, at the opening of court this morning, a proposition should be made by ex-Judge Fullerton to have the case referred, which proposition Tracey & Co. should, after some argument, agree to, and that ex-District Attorney Benjamin F. Silliman should be selected as referee. It was further stipulated that Miss Proctor should come forward and testify that Moulton's allegations as to her illicit connection with Rev. Henry Ward Beecher were in every respect false. It was further stipulated that Moulton himself should make an affidavit that he knows of his own knowledge nothing whatever against Miss Proctor's character, and that the libel to which he gave utterance was based wholly upon hearsay. It was further stipulated that Moulton should make an apology to Miss Proctor, and that he should pay all the costs incurred on both sides thus far in the suit, amounting to $4,375; that, in consideration of the foregoing, Miss Proctor would claim no pecuniary damages against Moulton, but would rest satisfied with the vindication of her character and that the referee should make a report in consonance with these conditions, and thus ends the great suit."

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

IMPORTANT COTTON CASE.

Argument in Supreme Court.

The Liability of the Government for Captured Rebel Cotton.

Commodore Ammon's Life-Raft Wins a Medal.

THE VACANT ALABAMA DISTRICT JUDGESHIP.

Personal Relations between the President and Vice President.

Pressure for Legislation on the Louisiana and Arkansas Difficulties.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 9, 1874.

An Important Cotton Case.

An important case is on trial in the Supreme Court to-day. The principle involved is one which will decide the liability or non-liability of the Government for millions of dollars of cotton claims. The case is that of Hayecroft, a Mississippi planter, who filed in the Court of Claims a suit for cotton taken by the military forces in 1863. The suit was not presented till 1872, and the Court of Claims excluded it on the ground that it was barred by the act of Congress limiting the presentation of all such claims to two years after the Rebellion. Haycroft plead that he was precluded from presenting it until he was pardoned, in 1868. In case of a favorable decision in his case, hundreds of similar claims would be presented. The Supreme Court to-day, after hearing the argument of Haycroft's counsel, informed the Solicitor General, who was ready to argue for the Government, that it was unnecessary for him to speak. This is considered as conclusive of the intention of the Supreme Court to throw out the claim.

Commodore Ammon's Life-Raft.

Commodore Ammon, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation of the Navy Department, to-day received a diploma and gold medal from the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics' Association for his life-raft. This life-saving invention, recently perfected by Commodore Ammon, is said to be one of the best of the kind. It is an improvement on the "balsa" used by the natives on the coast of South America, and is now extensively used in the navy and in the navy and the merchant marine vessels.

The Vacant Alabama Judgeship.

The competition for the vacant Judgeship of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Alabama, recently filled by Judge Busteed, of New York, is growing very lively. This morning Judge Safford, of Alabama, accompanied by Representative Hays and ex-Governor Parsons, of Alabama, had interviews with the President on the subject. Later in the day ex-Governor Parsons, accompanied by Representative Pelham, arrived but were unable to see the President, the hour of receiving having passed.

Relations Between Grant and Wilson.

Vice President Wilson says that the statement that a coolness exists between the President and himself are entirely erroneous. The President has always shown him the utmost consideration, though they have often differed on political questions. In regard to the Senate's refusing to seat him, he says that he called a short time since and after sending in his card learned that four Cabinet officers were in the room, and, intending to leave on the next express train, he could not remain, and so left without awaiting a reply. The Vice President will give a dinner to Wm. Forester, the English political correspondent, to-morrow night. All the members of the Cabinet are invited.

Louisiana and Arkansas.

It is admitted by leading Senators and Representatives, that the Arkansas and Louisiana questions will have to be acted upon in some way during the present session. Pinchback has arrived, and, with others from the two States, efforts will be made to secure the needed legislation. The Poland Committee will to-morrow hear arguments from the counsel representing the opposing Governors of Arkansas.

Rumors of Further Trouble in the South.

There has been much excitement exhibited to-night over rumors of trouble in Louisiana and Arkansas. It was alleged that dispatches had been received indicating a collision between the opposing factions in both States, but up to midnight they could not be traced to any reliable source. It was ascertained that a conference of some sort was being held at the house of one of the carpet-bag Senators, but it did not transpire that the deliberations were of any great importance. Pinchback, the claimant for the vacant seat in the Senate from Louisiana, is here, but has not been taken into the counsels of the white Republicans from that State, who are here in great force. Collector Casey had a convivial party till a late hour, in his rooms at Willard's, but no more serious business was transacted than the demolition of a few bottles of wine. Some of the Louisiana politicians went to the Department of Justice to-day and submitted telegrams and other papers to the Attorney General. He glanced at them and informed the party that he was no longer Commander of the Department and it was not worth while for him to examine them.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 9, 1874.

THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

General Garfield and his committee have done the most effective work ever performed in the preparation of the appropriation bills. The principal ones have been reported, and the rest will follow before the House can reach them. The estimates of appropriations necessary for the ensuing fiscal year, as recommended by the heads of the several departments, make an appropriation of $310,039,769. Of this sum, $6,659,137 is for the pay of officers and members and employees of Congress, a saving of two millions as compared with the last fiscal year. This large reduction is attributable to the repeal of the salary "grab" act.

The Executive Department proper requires $78,400, a saving of about three thousand dollars. The Department of State, $1,658,765, a saving of over two millions.

The Treasury Department—$171,066,214, being $2,800,000 less.

The War Department—$52,558,040, a reduction of $8,000,000.

The Navy Department—$21,088,627, an increase of $806,000.

Interior Department—$42,758,053, an increase of $1,000,000.

Postoffice Department—$10,468,759, an increase of $3,000,000.

The Department of Justice—$4,109,280, an increase of $14,000.

The Department of Agriculture—$276,280, an increase of $5,000.

The difference between the estimates of last year and those of the present are in favor of a reduction of $9,167,967.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., December 10, 1 A. M., 1874.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Middle States, cool and generally clear weather, southwest to northwest winds and rising barometer. For the Ohio Valley, partly cloudy and cooler weather, northeast to northwest winds and rising barometer. For the Lake region, generally cloudy and colder weather, southwest to northwest winds rising barometer east of Michigan. For the Canal regions of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, the temperature will fall slightly during Thursday.

JAY COOKE & CO.

An Injunction Asked by Holders of Bonds of the Northern Pacific.

PHILADELPHIA, December 9.—In the United States Circuit Court to-day, application was made on behalf of persons residing in New York, Minnesota, Missouri, Pennsylvania and Canada, and owning stock of the Northern Pacific Railroad, for an injunction against the Trustees and committee of the creditors of Jay Cooke & Co., to restrain them from making any payment of dividends or proceeding with the distribution of the estate. The complaint made is, that the railroad company is insolvent and has refused to present any claims against the estate, and that the bankrupts are liable to the extent of $16,000,000 upon its bonds. The holders of the bonds desire to come in for their share, and therefore seek to enjoin the distribution until their claims are recognized.

Buy White River.
See Checkered Front, this page.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Ezra Cornell died yesterday afternoon, at Ithaca, New York.

Disraeli is at Bournemouth, and says his absence from London will probably be protracted.

A bill was yesterday introduced in the Ohio General Assembly to provide for compulsory education.

Rev. H. P. Potter, D.D., of New York, was yesterday elected Bishop of the Episcopal diocese of Iowa.

The Custom House at Ottawa, Canada, with all the papers and documents, was burned yesterday morning.

A portion of the American Print Works, at Fall River, was burned Tuesday night. Loss, thirty thousand dollars.

The Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad will be sold to-day by a Commissioner of the United States Court.

The Constitutional Convention project carried at the late election in Missouri, by two hundred and eighty-three majority.

The flouring mill of J. B. Roddick, at Lexington, Ky., was burned last night. Loss, fifteen to twenty thousand dollars.

The Government has abandoned the prosecution of the safe-burglars and a *nolle prosequi* has been entered in all the cases.

The steamers Schiller, from Hamburg; Glamorgan, from Cardiff, and Abyssinia, from Liverpool, have arrived at New York.

The directors of the Western Union Telegraph Company yesterday declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent. payable January 15th.

J. H. Devereux has been appointed receiver of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, and taken the oath and qualified for the position.

Yoshida Kigonari, Japanese Minister to Washington, left San Francisco for the East accompanied by his wife and Secretary of Legation.

The Presbyterian church and chapel at Bridgeport, Conn., were burned last night. Loss, sixty thousand dollars; insurance thirty-five thousand dollars.

Daniels' printing house, in Lille, the largest establishment of the kind in France, has been burned. Loss, three hundred thousand dollars.

A special to the Erie *Dispatch* says C. B. Boyd, Treasurer of the A. O. U. W., of Westfield, New York, absconded, Tuesday and is recovered to be a defaulter to the amount of seven thousand dollars.

Several Governments, including that of France, have sent favorable replies, with certain reservations, to the invitation of the Czar to take part in the International Law Conference to be held in St. Petersburg.

The Sultan of Turkey has given one hundred thousand dollars for the relief of the famine stricken inhabitants of Angora. The prospects there, however, are improving. The prices of provisions are reduced, and agriculture is reviving.

An anonymous letter, understood to emanate from the Prefecture of Italy, Signor Murghette, refuting Bishop Dupanloup's charges against the Italian Government, is published in Paris and Florence. It denies the Pope is a prisoner, and declares that the Government of Victor Emanuel will faithfully maintain the Papal guarantees.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, in Baltimore yesterday, John W. Garrett was unanimously re-elected President, it being his seventeenth term. The general administration of affairs of the road will be performed by the Vice President and Mr. Garrett will only aid in regard to the policy of the company and the management of its finances.

King Kalakaua and party arrived at Omaha yesterday from the West. The Mayor and City Council, and General Ord and staff met them a few miles out of the city. The party were driven through the city and left for the East at 4 P. M. A crowd of four or five thousand people were at the depot. A salute of twenty guns was fired by a battery from the barracks.

The presidents of the various colored societies of Memphis have organized a society called the Knights Brotherhood Monumental Association. The object, as set forth in a lengthy address to the colored people, is to discard all old political ties and effect and maintain permanent peace with the white people of the South in accordance with the dying words of Thomas Swan, late President of the Pole Bearers.

The McKeesport Postoffice.

We are requested to contradict the statement of our Washington correspondent, in our issue of Thursday, December 3d, to the effect that the McKeesport Postoffice was upon the white appointment list, and in response to an encore one of the most touching and popular ballads known. The concerted pieces were rendered by the band very artistically performed. Those which were perhaps the best suited to the capacity of the organization, were the overture to "William Tell," and the selection from "Lohengrin." The evening's entertainment was very much enjoyed by the entire audience, the only drawbacks being those resulting from the unsuitable character of the hall, which is too contracted in space for an organization like Gilmore's band.

Disturbing a Ball.

A crowd of boys, ten in number, were arrested and locked up last night for disturbing a ball, held by the Allegheny Boat Club, in the German Masonic Hall, corner of Washington street and Madison avenue, Allegheny. The charge of disorderly conduct was lodged against them.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE *Telegraph* gravely asks, "Was William Mowry married to the creole?"

THE wife of Chief of Police Irwin died at two o'clock this morning, after a brief illness.

SENATOR MORTON passed through the city yesterday, *en route* to Washington. His California trip seems to have improved the Senator's health vastly.

THE Executive Committee of the Humane Society met yesterday afternoon. It was decided to rent permanent headquarters on Penn avenue near Ninth street.

NEAR the outer depot, in Allegheny, yesterday morning, a freight train was backed against the Cleveland express, slightly damaging the engine and tender.

THE Out-door Relief Committee of the Allegheny Poor Board, at a meeting yesterday afternoon, decided to hold a special meeting of the Board for Friday afternoon.

COLONEL FRED. GRANT and wife arrived in the city yesterday from Chicago, and after a brief stay at the Union Depot Hotel, proceeded on their way to Washington city.

W. H. SHERMAN, an old Pittsburgh typo, now agent for Charles MacEvoy's Bituminous, is in the city, making arrangements for the appearance of the "show" here during holiday week.

"FRITZ" EMMET did an immense business in Wheeling on Monday and Tuesday nights, playing to crowded houses. He is in Cleveland, under Mr. Beamer's management, the first three nights of next week.

A YOUNG Allegheinan of respectable parentage, was arrested at the Union Depot for stealing a diamond ring from his mother. He had just returned from Philadelphia, and a pawn ticket for the missing ring was found on his person.

ADJUTANT BAIRD requests us to state that he accepts the call upon him to be a candidate for Congress in the Twenty-third district. In so doing he "recognizes no political organization, clique or ring," but stands upon a high protective tariff platform.

A REDUCTION in freight rates on pig iron and muck bar has been made by the Pennsylvania Railroad, from Harrisburg and the Susquehanna Valley to Pittsburgh, from seventeen and a half cents per 100 to eleven cents. This is the lowest rate ever charged for this class of freight.

ANOTHER improvement has been made in the delivery at the Allegheny Postoffice, of Eastern mails. Letters from New York, Philadelphia and all Eastern cities were until yesterday received at the Postoffice at 11 A. M. Under a new arrangement just perfected this mail is now ready for distribution at 9:30 A. M.

MR. THOMAS WHITWELL, of England, the inventor of the superheated blast, was in the city yesterday. He has been traveling in the United States in company with Mr. Lowthian Bell, another celebrated English manufacturer. A dinner will be given to these two gentlemen this evening at the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, by the American Iron and Steel Association.

F. T. PAINTER is charged before Alderman McMasters with false pretence, on oath of D. W. Highberger. It is alleged that the defendant obtained from the prosecutor various sums of money, amounting in all to over eight thousand dollars, for which he gave as security twenty-four notes made by different persons whom Painter represented as being owners of real estate and in an solvent condition. It is now alleged that no such persons existed, and that the representations made by defendant were false and intended to defraud the prosecutor. The defendant was arrested and committed to jail in default of $10,000 bail for hearing.

A Reward is Offered
for a flour that will make as much or as good bread as the great White River, for the price.

ASK your grocer for Dooley's Yeast Powder, the best Baking Powder for preparing Biscuits, Rolls, Bread, Griddle Cakes, Waffles, etc. Depot 69 New street, New York. D&T

Use Non-Explosive Oil.
Sold by T. C. Jenkins, Checkered Front. Every dealer should have it.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Another very large audience witnessed Miss Clara Morris' second presentation of "Alixe" last night. To-night this versatile actress will appear as *Cora*, in "Article 47," a character which contrasts sharply with that of *Alixe*. It is more passionately strong, and gives far more scope for the terrible emotional marvels of which Miss Morris is the acknowledged mistress. It is, withal, an established favorite with our theater-goers. The usual crowd may, therefore, be safely predicted. Truly, Miss Morris has her own sweet will with Pittsburghers. For the benefit, to-morrow night, "Macbeth" will be given to the largest house of the season. Seats may now be secured.

Library Hall—Opera Bouffe.

"La Princesse de Trebizonde," the last work sent out by Offenbach, had its first performance in this city last evening, before an audience of moderate dimensions. While it bears on its surface all evidence of its Offenbachian origin, it is by no means so good as either of that author's other opera bouffe compositions. There is, however, sufficient of "snap" and fun in it to make it enjoyable.

The story is about as follows: A young prince, *Raphael*, traveling under the care of his tutor, *Sparadrop*, visits a juggler's booth in a village square, and falls in love with the juggler's daughter, *Zanetta*, who is personating a famous wax figure known as the *Princess de Trebizonde*, one of the attractions of the juggler's collection, and which, having been broken, the ingenious father hits upon this expedient to cover his loss.

The scene opens in the village square, showing the juggler's booth, with the paraphernalia of the trade, surrounded by a crowd of wondering rustics, to whom *Cabriolo*, the leader, his assistants *Treondion* and *Bricolo*, and his daughters, *Zanetta* and *Regina*, extol the attractions of their show. Opposite them, however, is a lottery, which, promising a princely castle and estate as its chief prize, naturally draws away much of *Cabriolo's* patronage. On counting their receipts that night the jugglers find a lottery ticket bearing the number 1313 among the moneys. This proves to be the winner of the castle, and the scene ends with a grand jubilee by the party in honor of their good fortune, which is one of the few good things in the opera. *Prince Raphael* follows *Zanetta* to the new and princely home of the ex-jugglers, and, despairing of obtaining his father's consent to his union with her, hits upon an expedient. Describing *Zanetta* as the principal gem of a collection of wax figures, owned by the new baron, *Cabriolo*, he induces his father to purchase it for him, and appoints *Cabriolo* superintendent of his museum. This gives *Prince Raphael* an opportunity of being in the society of his beloved, and all goes well until the father returns unexpectedly from a hunt, to find his son, the jugglers, wax figures and all, hugely enjoying a supper together.

A scene ensues which is quite comical, till the father forgives the ruse, and is so unusually accommodating for a stage father as to consent to *Raphael's* union with *Zanetta*.

Mlle. Aimee was *Prince Raphael*, and a most bewitching prince she made. Mlle. Nardyn, as *Zanetta*, acted and sang finely. In fact, the whole cast, from first to last, was a capital one. The applause was frequent and hearty.

To-night the troupe sing in Wheeling. On Friday evening they will reappear at Library Hall, when Mlle. Aimee will have her benefit, and "La Perichole" will be performed.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

The Barlow brothers, Freeman sisters, Lulu Delmay, Dick Ralph, Billy and Maggie Ray, and the rest of the fine company at this theater will appear in a changed programme to-night. The patronage still continues to be liberal.

Gilmore's Band Concert—Academy of Music.

This famous musical organization, one which stands next to the Thomas orchestra, and, in fact, second to none, equal in it for artistic musical training, attracted a moderate sized and very appreciative audience at the Academy of Music last evening, and the entertainment was a good one, and was highly enjoyed by all who heard it. The programme embraced a fine variety of the most popular and classic pieces of a concerted music nature. The pleasure of the entertainment was much heightened by the performances of Miss Violetta Cole Velie, and Messrs. Arbuckles and Lefebvre. Miss Colville is a singer, heard last night for the first time by a Pittsburgh audience, and the fine qualities of voice and execution which she displayed in the cavatina from "Don Pasquale" and the bolero from the "Sicilian Vespers" created a very favorable impression. Mr. Lefebvre gave a solo from "Norma" on the saxophone, and in response to an encore he gave "The heart bowed down with weight of woe" with much expression. Mr. Arbuckle, the famous cornet player, fulfilled all expectations in the masterly manner in which he gave Mr. Berlin's "Seventh air," and in response to an encore one of the most touching and popular ballads known. The concerted pieces were rendered by the band very effectively performed. Those which were perhaps the best suited to the capacity of the organization, were the overture to "William Tell," and the selection from "Lohengrin." The evening's entertainment was very much enjoyed by the entire audience, the only drawbacks being those resulting from the unsuitable character of the hall, which is too contracted in space for an organization like Gilmore's band.

TEAS & COFFEES

HEADQUARTERS FOR
White River Flour
OAT MEAL, HOMINY,
ROAST COFFEES,
N. O. MOLASSES,
AND THE GREAT
Irish Soap
☞ No Charge for Drayage, and Inducements for Cash.

DIAMONDS!

The discovery of diamonds in South Africa, and the consequent throwing on the market of quantities of stones, mostly of inferior qualities, has so depressed prices that they are now lower than at any time since 1858.

First quality white stones, such as are known as "First Water," and the best of the second quality, are now in price far below their real value. At these low prices we have added largely to our stock of these grades, and now offer the largest stock of selected stones in this country.

Purchasers wishing to select from unset stones will find every size and weight in general use, and will receive our best assistance and advice in making selections.

Fine old India stones alone have been but little affected. They are rarely met with, and only in the hands of connoisseurs, be they dealers or not, who, knowing their rarity, are not willing to part with them at less than full value.

During extensive dealings for many years, we have collected, and always add to our collection of this class of stones when opportunity offers, so that we are generally prepared to furnish specimen stones.

The market is full of the lower grades of African stones, and many are tempted to purchase them on account of their seeming low prices; but we advise our customers to avoid them, as it is difficult to name a price at which they would be cheap.

Tiffany & Co
DIAMOND MERCHANTS,
UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK.

LEADING FLOUR HOUSE!
323 1/3
Pounds of Bread Made from One Barrel of
RISING SUN FLOUR!
This shows an Average Gain to Bakers and Families of 43 Pounds over any other Flour sold in this market.
☞ NO GOODS AT RETAIL. ☜
F. W. Jenkins & Bro.
255 LIBERTY STREET.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS!
1874. NOW READY. 1875.
All the New Books of the Season, Fine Illustrated Books, Sets of Standard Authors in Fine Bindings New Juveniles, Toy Books in great variety, Bibles, Hymn Books, Fine Pocket Books, Gold Pens and Pencils, Stereoscopic Instruments and Views, Fancy Inkstands, Photograph Albums, Portfolios, Scrap Books, Autograph Albums.
NEW STYLES PAPERS AND ENVELOPES.
R. S. DAVIS & CO.,
175 LIBERTY STREET.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Passengers Injured on the Connellsville Railroad.

About one o'clock yesterday

The Commercial.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1874.

THE financial debate has recommenced in Congress, and bids fair, like one of ALEX STEPHENS' paragraphs, to prolong itself until the very heart of patience groans with the length of it.

THE more respectable Democratic members of Congress appear to be in favor of KERR, of Indiana, for the Speakership of the next House. Does this account for the fact that he seems such a long way behind in the race?

THE Erie *Observer*, a Democratic paper, speaks of the squabble going on witain its party over the United States Senatorship, as "disgraceful." And so it is. But then it is perfectly natural, considering who are engaged in it.

THE reason why FERNANDO WOOD manifests so lively a desire to head the proposed Democratic "development of Republican misdeeds," in Congress, is because he thinks a proved rascal is the very best sort of detective to put on the track of supposed ill-doers.

How intensely—judging from the fawning throngs that wait upon him—must that august potentate, King KALAKAUA, who is now on his way from San Francisco to Washington, admire the severe republican simplicity of our people! Courtesy and toadyism are by no means convertible terms, and the spectacle is not an agreeable one.

THE Secretary of the Kansas Board of Agriculture reports to Governor OSBORNE that there are large numbers of destitute people in twenty-six counties of that State, lying west of the sixth principal meridian. The population of these counties is 66,104, and the number of destitute among this population is given at 12,089, or about one in every five.

FERNANDO WOOD has commenced his campaign for the Speakership by inviting the Democratic and Conservative Congressmen to a grand banquet to-night, in congratulation, as his card sets forth, for the recent elections. The card has this legend on the top: "Justice is slow, but sure." Not always, Mr. WOOD. The statute of limitations sometimes effectually blocks the way.

TO-DAY a general meeting of the pig iron manufacturers of the country will be held at Philadelphia, for the purpose of taking action on a plan to curtail the production of pig iron; there being, apparently, a wide-spread belief among furnace-owners that unless the volume of business is soon reduced, financial ruin will presently follow. Decisive action of some kind will most likely be taken.

THE gross November earnings of seventeen of the principal railroads of the country, as reported by the New York *Bulletin* of Monday, show quite favorable results generally, being, with few exceptions, in excess of the earnings for the corresponding month last year. The total amount of these earnings is $3,822,943, against $3,658,032 for November, 1873, an increase of $204,911, or nearly six per cent. A comparative statement of the earnings for the same period would undoubtedly show a still more favorable result.

JAPAN is becoming civilized at railroad speed. The American police system has been introduced into the principal towns of that country, and, judging from the proceedings of the Yokohama Police Commissioners, as described by a correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, with most successful results. At least they show an absolutely frightful similarity to those of their brethren in the various leading cities of our country, another strong point of resemblance being that crimes against property and person are steadily on the increase.

THE thrifty, pushing young city of Indianapolis, which is beginning to assume metropolitan airs and ways, asks the country to witness that its taxables are valued at the sum of $67,301,543, an increase of over five and a half millions this year. This is certainly a prosperous and lusty showing—still, perhaps, it would be well for Indianapolis to curb a little the reins of its swift imagination with respect to the future. The mere fact that the sky shuts down equi-distant around a given spot, does not necessarily make that point the centre of the universe.

ALWAYS go away from home to learn the news. The New York *Commercial Advertiser* says, in speaking of the pudders' lockout here: "Already a dread pervades the city of Pittsburgh, lest the future shall bring bread riots and the destruction of the homes of the wealthy." Our usually well informed contemporary is wholly in error. The situation is sufficiently gloomy without having it made appear worse than it really is. Nothing, we feel fully justified in saying, can be further from the purpose of the unemployed workmen of this city, than resort to violence. Pittsburgh is neither Paris nor New York.

THE New York papers note continued signs of business improvement. Trade is moderately active; exports, notwithstanding the difficulties of transportation, are going forward with considerable zest; more freight is offering, grain is in process of movement to Europe, the commission houses are doing a fair trade, the principal retailers note a marked increase in their sales, and in nearly all the departments of commerce similar gratifying evidences of reviving activity are reported to exist. There is a general expression of confidence that after the 1st of January next business generally will be conducted on a much more stable and profitable basis.

ONE of the smugglers who are constantly bringing in foreign goods for sale, which are passed free of duty as wearing apparel, has been caught in the act at New York. She professed to be a member of an opera troupe, and as such was allowed to bring in eight or ten trunks filled with laces, embroideries, &c. The suspicion of the Custom House officers being aroused, they examined the trunks, and, besides finding them full of goods intended for sale, instead of wearing apparel, found also a list of the consignees of the goods, all of them wives of rich and aristocratic residents of the city, the husbands being all, probably, members of the Free Trade League.

THE smoke consuming invention recently devised by Mr. CHARLES GEHRING, of this city, and described at length in the Pittsburgh *Trade Circular* for December, would seem to embrace almost exactly the same principles of a contrivance for a similar purpose lately invented by a Cincinnati mechanic, and now in successful operation in eighteen different places in that city. "In both cases the apparatus consists of a combination of steam and perforated air pipes; the mechanical and chemical effects produced are identical, and the amount of saving effected in the use of fuel is also alike in both instances. If—as it seems to be—it is a case of coincidence of idea, it is one of the most remarkable on record.

IF IT be true, as is reported, that an offensive and defensive alliance has been formed between the Northwestern Pacific, Southern Pacific, and cotton-tax lobbies, the combination should be watched with sleepless vigilance. The cotton-tax refunding scheme is perhaps the most impudent as well as most gigantic conspiracy against the interests of the people which the country has ever witnessed. The total amount of the claims involved, with equitable assignment of interest, is upwards of eighty millions of dollars—for the payment of which there is not a single argument that will stand the test of reason. It is simply a contemplated monstrous raid upon the Treasury of the people, and should be kicked to death without benefit of clergy.

DR. DYRENFURTH, chief examiner in the chemical department of the Patent Office, has lately refused, or recommended the refusal of a patent for a new nostrum, upon grounds which, if recognized as sound and sufficient by the proper authorities, would before long destroy the patent medicine business. Dr. D. holds that when several materials are mechanically brought together in a compound, of which each ingredient produces the medical effects ascribed to the whole mixture, there is no new chemical union entitled as such to a patent. It is neither an invention nor a scientific discovery. In order to be the first, the stuff must be entirely new in its chemical combination, while to be entitled to the name of a discovery, completely novel operations or effects must be produced, though of course the materials used may be familiar. As to the so-called patent medicines neither of these things can be said. In the most favorable case such a medicine is a medical recipe, whose composition is a subject of neither invention nor discovery, but a mere application of medical knowledge. Every physician must know the operations of different therapeutical materials and their composition; above all he must learn to recognize the varying symptoms of disease as modified by individual constitutions, and how to adapt his medicines, in mechanical or chemical combination, to different cases. When a physician thus applies his special science in any particular instance, he is not an inventor, but simply a physician practicing his art. Even in case of the same symptoms of the same disease in different persons, the skilled physician feels called to exercise discrimination in administering medicine, looking at the temperament, constitution, etc., of the individual, as precisely the same medicine cannot be depended upon always to produce the same effect in two or more persons of diverse habits, though their symptoms may be the same. But all these conditions are disregarded by the administrator of patent nostrums. Hence, patent medicines commonly benefit only the man who sells them. Another objection to patenting medicines is that if the composition patented happens to be of real utility in certain cases, physicians are restrained by the patent from making the same composition, though led to it by their own medical knowledge.

A German contemporary of Chicago, referring to the foregoing views, confidently maintains that, among the many curses of the United States, the curse of patent medicines takes the most conspicuous place. It is, he asserts, one of the most powerful causes of the physical deterioration of the American race, and perhaps it is also one of the causes of the prevailing drunkenness. Who knows not that many of the medicines in question are expressly adapted to gratify as well as to generate the taste for strong liquors? At any rate, tens, we may without exaggeration say hundreds of thousands, every day injure their digestion and other functions of their system by swallowing the wretched mixtures commended in such multitudinous ways to their attention.

THE RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS.

The only practicable measure for resuming specie payments by the Government, so far presented, is the issue of $200,000,000 of five per cent. gold bonds, the sale of which would place the Government in possession of sufficient coin to enable it to maintain the redemption in coin of the $440,000,000 of its paper in circulation. Taking for granted that the bonds can be negotiated, and that the coin can be got, neither of which is probable, according to our judgment, and what will be the results?

The first result will be the addition of ten millions, annually, to the national burden, for interest on the bonds. As the present sources of revenue are inadequate to meet this addition, new taxes would have to be levied. The Free Trade and Hard Money men propose to put the needed taxes upon tea and coffee. These articles are consumed mainly by the poor, and the new tax would add just that much to the cost of living.

The second result would be the contraction of the currency to the extent of two hundred millions. Greenbacks to that amount would be funded in the bonds, and put out of circulation. The Government could not afford to keep the greenbacks out, as well as the bonds issued to redeem them, and their retirement is consequently a matter of course.

A contraction to this extent of the national currency would naturally bring with it a corresponding contraction of the national bank currency. The banks, compelled to redeem in coin, would presumably keep out no more paper than they would be able to float easily.

With this contraction going on all around would come a third result—the general contraction of values. Real estate would fall; labor would decline in price, and all values would adapt themselves to the changed value of the currency. *Debts*, however, would *not* shrink in volume. The debtor class would have to pay debts, contracted on the value of currency at the old basis, in currency on the new basis; and many who have heretofore bought houses and lots upon credit would have to pay more for the residue of debt due upon them than the houses and lots would sell for under the shrunken valuation. Tens of thousands of industrious men would thus find the labor of years utterly swept away from them.

A fourth result would follow to those who would be still left in possession of the real estate of the country. Nearly every city and county in the nation is enormously in debt, and their debts must be met by taxation. A shrinkage of values would thus be followed by an increase in the rate of taxation; for no shrinkage in values ever alters the volume of municipal indebtedness. With industry crippled and wages reduced, rents would have to fall; and thus we should have an increased rate of taxation as the corollary of decreased productiveness.

If any one wants to encounter these results, and thinks them desirable, he is welcome to go on and take part in the work of bringing them about; but those who do not regard such things as blessings, will hesitate about favoring them. The resumption of specie payments seems very easy to men who have nothing at stake, as well as those who import foreign goods and those who hold mortgages and bonds issued by the Nation, the State, the county, the city, or by corporations. To them, whatever contributes to reduce flexible values helps to increase the inflexible values of what they have invested in. But to those who are in debt, to those who live by their labor, and to those who have to bear the burdens of taxation, resumption does not seem half so easy or desirable. Our fancy is that the latter class is by far the most numerous. It is not the most noisy. It cannot employ Political Economists to lecture for them. But it can vote; and those who know what that means will do well to give it the most perfect heed.

DOCTORS AND THE CLERGY.

Five or six months ago we called attention to a remarkable document or petition which had been recently put forth by certain students and graduates of Catholic colleges in Ireland. It was a lengthened and very strongly worded statement of the deficiencies of the course of instruction prescribed in the institutions referred to. It was declared that in those colleges no adequate provision was made for teaching those sciences for the cultivation and advancement of which the present age is distinguished and in which young men of culture are especially interested. There was something almost pathetic in the terms in which the signers of the paper deplored the meagre intellectual furniture with which the Catholic colleges of Ireland send forth their graduates to confront the world. In conclusion, they called on the ecclesiastical guardians of those schools to hearken to their complaints and remove the grounds of them; otherwise the complainants should feel bound to supply the discreditable defects of their education without regard to the spiritual or religious perils which render Protestant universities dreadful to the orthodox. We do not pretend to report the terms of the petition; its spirit and tenor are, we believe, not misrepresented in the foregoing statement. The paper undoubtedly expressed the views of a great many young Irish Catholic scholars, and seemed well adapted to impress the persons to whom it was addressed. Whether or no it did so, we are unable to say.

This noteworthy petition has been brought to mind by the account of a scene which lately took place at the opening of the medical department of the freshly founded Catholic or Ultramontane University in Dublin. When DR. HEYDE stepped forward to deliver his introductory address, the students raised a loud hurrah (an Irish hurrah) in honor of the rival (non-sectarian) University of Dublin. And this shockingly unbecoming salutation did not end the heterodox demonstration. Presently an Hibernian BON SAWYER cried out, "All who believe that the Catholic University is a humbug will say aye," whereupon a boisterous "aye" was bellowed by some hundreds of voices. In America, we need hardly say, a school thus regarded by its students would immediately die of inanition; but Irish Catholic students are subject to a public opinion as well as to an authority which suffices as yet to command external compliance.

Ireland, however, is not the only Roman Catholic country in which at present medical students are loudly rebellious against sacerdotal influence. M. CHAUFFARD, an eminent professor in the School of Medicine at Paris, being a decided Ultramontane Catholic, and having lately published a strong statement of his religious convictions, has not been allowed by the students to deliver his usual course of lectures. The school was opened on the 10th of November with a lecture by the Dean of the Faculty, M. WURTZ, which was vehemently applauded. When, next day, Dr. CHAUFFARD entered the great amphitheater crowded with students, he was received with hisses, cat-calls, whistling and other insults. All his attempts to speak were in vain, and the interposition of the Dean of the Faculty with rebukes, remonstrance, prayers and threats in turn, proved equally without effect. At length Mr. CHAUFFARD withdrew, surrounded by his colleagues and a portion of the students in sympathy with him, but it would seem that in leaving the place in his carriage he had a narrow escape from personal injury, between two and three thousand students shouting, "Down with CHAUFFARD, down with the priest!" The day after he made another attempt to begin his course of lectures, but it was as unsuccessful as the first. The students were more violent than on the first day, breaking windows and in other ways doing damage to the hall. To their cries they added that of "*A bas Dupanloup!*" the Bishop of Orleans. In consequence of these troubles the Government closed the School of Medicine for a month: which is an instructive illustration of the way they do things in Paris.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

What is the meaning of this regular succession of English lecturers on political economy, one following the other closely? First we had BONAMY PRICE; now we have WILLIAM E. FORSTER; and after him will come some one else. These men come here, ostensibly as travelers, visiting the country merely for their own gratification, and all that sort of stuff; but they manage, very deftly, to get frequent chances to deliver lectures, and to answer questions framed by friends to suit their purposes, and the burden of all they have to say is Hard Money and Free Trade.

Now, these men do not merely happen here, at this peculiar time, and their eagerness to unburden themselves of their Free Trade lectures is not the mere chance result of their visit. They have been *brought* here, and they are the missionaries of the Free Trade League. They try to cover all this up, and to force themselves on the attention of the American people as eminent Political Economists; but their visit here is the result of a purpose, and that purpose is to get up a Free Trade crusade, that shall end in making the United States dependent upon Great Britain for all the manufactured goods they consume.

To invite Mr. FORSTER to dinner at Washington city, to bring in prominent men to meet him there, and then to turn the occasion into an opportunity for preaching sermons in favor of Hard Money and Free Trade, is very cunning and shrewd, but is easily seen through. It *looks*, at first sight, like a spontaneous compliment to a distinguished foreigner, but a closer examination reveals it as part of a general purpose to manufacture a public sentiment that will further the interests of the New York importers who make up the Free Trade League.

We are very glad, therefore, that Mr. BLAINE spoke out like a man, on this occasion, and exploded the whole gang by exposing it. He said, most truly, that the Conservatives favored the Hard Money and Free Trade policy, but that the people were opposed to it. Mr. BLAINE proposes, for himself, to take his stand with the people, and so will all the politicians of the country who have eyes to see and ears to hear. Let Mr. FORSTER and Mr. PRICE, and the other employed lecturers of the Free Trade League, go on and entertain the Conservatives with their twaddle; the people will settle the matter all right, to suit themselves, and without consulting the political economists of England who cannot get over the old desire to make America tributary to and dependent upon Great Britain.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Christmas is breaking out strongly in the stores.

The wail of the unhappy gas consumer is again heard in the land.

The National bear garden at Washington is now in full operation.

Literature is on the decline in Boston. New York pays better prices.

Don't grow impatient. Business improvement cannot be hurried.

The West is rapidly gaining on the East in the matter of manufactures.

The original Declaration of Independence was printed by a woman.

Paper undergarments for women have struck the Pacific coast from Japan.

Our English cousins are so pleased with American apples that they encore them.

It is to be feared that Santa Claus will travel with a very diminutive pack, this season.

The manufacturers of artificial ice at San Francisco made last year a cool profit of $150,000.

One good result. Before the panic there were 3,000 saloons in Chicago; now there are only 2,500.

To-morrow is the date definitely fixed for the end of the world by the "Adventists" of Maine.

More madness. Thirty thousand idle men in Dundee, Scotland, is the result of another strike.

The Government should publish the names of all persons detected in fashionable smuggling.

The New Orleans journals continue to speak encouragingly of business prospects in that quarter.

Here's innovation! Paris is to have a weekly lecture on the pieces played the preceding week.

This is no time for discontent. If a man has work that brings him bread, let him cling to it as to his life.

Of the eighty-three thousand workmen in New York city, only thirty-six thousand belong to trades unions.

General Butler says his advocacy of woman suffrage cost him five hundred votes. How did he lose the rest?

Development. The value of property in Indiana has increased from $484,000,000 in 1860, to $881,000,000 in 1874.

Private letters from Charleston, S. C., state that yellow fever is raging to an alarming extent in that city.

The tonnage of the vessels totally lost on the lakes this season, amounted to 15,915 tons, against 19,914 in 1873.

The Philadelphia Woman's School of Design is making extraordinary progress. The sex were always very designing.

Chicago congratulates herself that she is the first American city to support a course of first-class lectures on Sunday.

Mutation. The entire amount of the property of Chicago passes through the Probate Court once in thirty-seven years.

Take care of the timber. Eight million acres of forest land are cleared every year, and only ten thousand acres are planted.

Judging from appearances, there is more of the raw material of political rascality in Arkansas than anywhere else in the world.

Chicago annually handles 1,350,000,000 feet of lumber, shingles and lath—one-tenth of the yearly consumption of the country.

According to the Chief Engineer of the Baltimore fire department, of every five fires two occur in the daytime and three at night.

Salt wells have been discovered in Niagara county, New York. Operations with a view to manufacturing salt will begin immediately.

Conspicuous among the recent California enterprises are the establishing of jute bag factories, more woolen mills and a watch manufactory.

To-morrow the bodies of a large number of Confederate dead who were killed near Silver Springs, D. C., are to be reinterred in consecrated ground.

A bewildered Georgia newspaper attributes the business depression which that State shares with the rest of the Union to the repeal of the State usury law.

Drawing is now taught in all the public schools of Massachusetts, and those of Cincinnati, Chicago, Cleveland, Columbus, Toledo, St. Louis and New York.

Why not with us? Two hundred varieties of cotton goods are made and sold directly by the mills of Columbus, Ga., without the intervention of agencies.

We beg leave to suggest to the *Post* that a fish diet has a tendency to promote the secretion of brain matter, and especially of the gray brain matter which produces thought.

A sign. The New York Commissioner of Buildings has more plans before him for approval than he had at this time last year. They are also of a more expensive character.

Pittsburgh's Working Women.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

A few days ago I met a Pittsburgher whose father and mother were my friends many years before he was born. The meeting was mutually pleasant, but, very naturally, reminded him of our mutual delinquencies, and he at once set about doing a long neglected duty.

I had gone into the vineyard without asking him if he were willing that I should, and, if so, in what particular part he wished me to labor, and what special weapons he would permit me to use; and he, lo, these many years, had neglected to call me to account for the deeds done in the body. Here, I had been and gone and become "a woman's-righter"—a creature of whose existence he altogether disapproved, and, moreover, having taken this first ruinous step, without his knowledge or consent, I had added to my culpability by pursuing an altogether improper object by altogether improper means! To be a "woman's-righter" is that sin for which there is no forgiveness; but, like the old priest who lectured his congregation on the mortal sin of drinking whisky, and ended up with the solemn injunction: "but if you will drink, you yagabonds, you may as well give your lips to Barney Doyle, who is a decent man and keeps the best whisky in the country," my spiritual adviser ended his denunciation of "woman's-righters," with an exhortation which savored very much of orders from headquarters.

If I would be a "woman's-righter," why did I not attend to the wrongs of those girls who work in cotton factories, over in Allegheny city, for Stoned aristocrats, who compel them to labor from a quarter before six, in the morning, until twelve o'clock at night; then, from a quarter before one until a quarter after six in the evening, and pay to many of them but three dollars and a quarter per week, and he could tell me the names of the mills, the mill owners, and of the girls thus oppressed that they may grow rich by this unrequited labor! Here was work for a "woman's-righter," and it was the business of such to attend to these cases, to publish the names of these soul-drivers, hold them up to the scorn of the world, and so be of some use in the world.

If this job were not sufficient to employ my misspent energies, he had another for me: There were the sewing women of Pittsburgh, and he gave me the name of one who, by thirteen hours of steady work, could just make two little jackets, for the making of which she received fifteen cents each, from a shop employer, whom he also named, who received from his customers five dollars for the work thus sublet and done for thirty cents. Why did not I publish the names of these and kindred cormorants, and so right the wrongs of which he was cognizant? He closed his address by thrusting his hands deeply into his pantaloons pockets, throwing one handsomely booted foot up over the opposite knee, and nodding with the triumphant air of one who has floored an adversary, and no mistake; but, not satisfied with driving me to the wall, he resolved to put me through it, as he continued:

"Yes, and in these same mills are stout, hearty men getting as much per day as these girls do per week, working ten hours, going out on strikes, and clamoring for eight hours. Some press is always talking about their wrongs, but who says anything about these girls?" and he picked the lint of his pantaloons with that look of assurance, doubly sure, which only those of superior wisdom well applied can have any right to wear.

Bless this boy! Is it any wonder they are so conscious of the superiority of pantaloons to petticoats? But a short time has elapsed, in the history of the race, since death often made a baby boy the legal guardian and head of his mother and grandmother, and the old Mosaic law, "honor thy father and thy mother," is still one-half dead letter among even Christian nations; but she is deficient in the qualities of motherhood who can cease to be amused with the cocksparrow airs which the boy assumes with his first trousers, and only lays aside when his last bifurcated garment is exchanged for a shroud. I, being a woman, could not, of course, know how to select my own field of labor, and having stumbled into a lot adjoining one in which any man, or boy, had something he wanted done, the only way is for him to open the gate and show me out. If old hens will scratch, send them into some corner where there are plenty of cut-worms spoiling somebody's crop.

When I went to school the master used to set me, for copy, "Modesty is a quality which highly adorns a woman;" and I have often wondered why a little of it might not be slightly ornamental to a man. Man has governed this world from the beginning, and now, when the last quarter of the vaunted nineteenth century of Christianity is about to dawn, we find Pittsburgh, the headquarters of American Presbyterianism, in such a state of moral darkness, that the weak are the unresisting prey of the strong, her daughters the victims of a system of servitude as but little removed from that of the Southern slave, whose emancipation cost this land a hecatomb of her best and bravest; weak women under taskmasters, working thirteen hours a day for a bare living, while the men who are their legal representatives, their natural protectors, are using their brute force to crush them into the mire and trample them there! The men who make laws for them, and do it so well that they have no need to interfere, using all the machinery of superior strength and skill to improve their own condition, totally regardless of those wrongs which excite the indignation of even that class of onlookers who feel that woman's proper place is one of subjection and endurance! All this, while pulpit, press and people are engaged in celebrating, publishing and studying the minutest details of diamond weddings! Thousands of women, ground into the dust unheeded, while clergy, editors, reporters, dames and dandies are absorbed in the contemplation of the plaitings on Miss McFlimsey's petticoats!!

"Tell it not in Gath, publish it not in the streets of Askelon, lest the daughters of the Philistines rejoice!" Do not go to Rome and tell her struggling Church that that Protestantism to which they look for civil liberty, is fast following in the footsteps of her illustrious predecessor, that the Gothic windows of which primitive Christianity died, and of which Romanism was born, are here again, that we are building churches at a cost of millions, and dicking our pulpits in scarlet to emulate the sorceress of old Babylon, while God's poor are bespattered with the mud thrown from the chariot wheels of Protestant church dignitaries, whose watch men on the walls of Zion, who, like dumb dogs, open not their mouths to "plead the cause of the poor and needy."

For what purpose was a Church organized if it is no part of its work to obey the divine command, "deliver the oppressed out of the hand of the spoiler, even with him?" Why is it the business of a "woman's-righter" to do the work which God has appointed to all his servants? Does the Church intend to make the business of playing bummer? Are a few despised reformers always to take the place of Gideon's army, and go forward, breaking the pitchers in which the truth is always hidden, pouring the light into the dark strongholds of error and oppression, scattering their garrisons and leaving the Church to come on, at her leisure, and gather up the spoils?

This is the history of the war which emancipated black men in this country. Must it be repeated in the case of women? It would seem so, and one of many indications is the position of my young friend, who is a representative, Protestant Christian, who ignominiously deserts his post as a Christian soldier in the forefront of freedom's battle, and calls upon an old woman to fill it! More than this, he runs away, and carries his arms with him, and urges me to step in without weapons. The ballot is the grand breech-loading Spencer rifle with which all proposed reforms are met, and only ballots can reply to ballots. They are the patent shovels which have entrenched the whisky traffic and every other legalized form of evil, and the men armed with them do not hesitate to call upon one class of women to overthrow the earthworks they have been centuries in building, by a little breath spent in prayers, and another class to break down the oppression of the poor and weak by the rich and strong, without any of the appliances of power.

A man works effectively for or against temperance by putting a bit of paper in a box. A woman is to work against it by weary marches through cold and slush, kneeling on wet pavements, singing and praying to the ribald accompaniment of ruffianly insults, and coaxing every man to please, sir, not get drunk! Men and brethren, you will all go to wherever you belong, and stay there until the last grain of sand in eternity's hour-glass has run out, before I should undertake your reformation by any such means; but then that is not my appointed work. I am to publish the names of the wicked merchants and mill owners, in the twin cities, who are grinding the faces of the poor, and so draw down upon my head the ostracism of the rich churches to which they pay the tithes out of their ill-gotten gain, and in which my young, enthusiastic reformer meets, sings hymns and communes with them! I am to face the reproach of infidelity for teaching that Christianity means something besides believing and praying, and get turned out of the fold, while he is to have a nice time inside with the other lambs! I am to find money enough to start a paper, willing and able to bear the loss of patronage and libel suits sure to grow out of such personal exposure of wealthy men!

Well, after all, to be a "woman's-righter" must, in his estimation, be to stand like Saul among the people.

JANE GREY SWISSHELM.

A PETITION is being actively circulated among the bondholders of the Northern Pacific Railroad, in which an appeal is made to Congress for the passage of an act to facilitate the collection of the large amount of subscriptions to the unpaid to the capital stock of that corporation. The petition sets forth that about eighteen and a half millions of dollars have been subscribed to the stock, of which not more than $200,000 has been paid. The list of subscribers shows that they are solvent and responsible parties, with the exception of Jay Cooke & Co. From the report to Congress, made in 1872, it appears that more than $2,000,000 were then subscribed by some prominent financiers in New York and elsewhere.

Speaking of hard money, it is hard enough already—to get.

APOLOGY.

There rings, in my heart's inner chambers,
A music I love to hear:
'Tis so weird, yet so sweet and subduing,
That I fancy Israfeel is near,
And that 'tis his lute I hear.

And so, knowing the music unearthly,
I listen entranced to its flow;—
And so, knowing the music is heavenly,
I listen to its ravishing flow,
All unheeding the hours that go.

This music, I know, never ceases,
But sometimes it grows faint and low;
And sometimes the world's din and confusion
Rises above its flow—
Drowns its sweet rythmic flow.

And then, though Psyche would tarry—
Though my soul would delight to stay
To catch its first notes on awaking,
I, resolute, turn me away
To join in the work with the workers
Who strive to improve the day—
Who "labor while yet it is day."

But though I go out from its presence,
Its memory remaineth to cheer,
To encourage, enliven and strengthen,
As a well-beloved friend that is near
May enliven, encourage and cheer.

And so, though I work with the workers,
Who toil through the wearisome day—
And so, though the world's strife and turmoil
May hush its soft strains for a day,
I still feel its influence and power:
It makes me to sing on my way.

A. J. BONSALL.

PITTSBURGH, December 5, 1874.

PERSONAL.

Since Clara Louise Kellogg has succeeded in Mignon, she is quite a nonpareil favorite with our American bourgeois.

The Hon. Rev. Prof. Seelye, M. C., is attracting considerable attention down East by reason of the multiplicity of his legitimate titles.

G. W. Smalley, for some years past the correspondent of the New York *Tribune* in London, will shortly be withdrawn from his present post and be put in charge of that paper's interests in Washington.

Storey, of the Chicago *Times*, has given his new wife a one-half interest in that paper. He is under indictment for libel, and probably desires to have some one divide the responsibilities with him.

A St. Louis *Globe* reporter recently came across an "Arkansas traveler" who was sorry to hear that Lincoln was dead, and knew the war was still going on because he saw Government troops in Arkansas.

A millionaire in San Francisco has in a large collection of paintings one entitled "The Despair of Samson," for which he has refused five thousand dollars, though it was executed some years ago by an impecunious miner for five dollars.

General Butler tells a good story of a civil service candidate writing against the question, "What is the distance of the sun from the earth?" that he couldn't tell the exact distance, but he didn't think it was near enough to interfere with his duties as postoffice clerk.

Apropos of our recent reference to the rum bills of Washington, found at Mount Vernon, is the following concluding paragraph of his farewell order to the army: "Headquarters, Newburg, April 18, 1783.—* * * An extra ration of liquor to be issued to every man to-morrow, to drink 'perpetual peace, independence and happiness to the United States of America!'"

It is just to Mr. Van Pelt, the "reformed" Ohio liquor-dealer, to say that he climbed the moral heights very fast, but it is painful to add that when he had reached the top, without even stopping to turn round, he slid down backwards with a velocity that makes one dizzy to contemplate, and reached the bottom in an incredibly short period of time. He is now selling worse whisky—and more of it—than ever.

A PARAGRAPH has been going the rounds stating that in France straw lightning rods had been used with great success for the protection of buildings. A Western professor has made some experiments, in which he found that a straw offered resistance to the passage of electricity a million or two times greater than that offered by a copper wire of the same dimensions. He says that he can only regard the French straw theory as a canard, but adds that if it had originated in New Jersey he should have considered it only as "the consequence of a verbal ambiguity, as we know that 'New Jersey lightning,' moderately diluted, passes with great facility along a straw."

THE *Times*, referring to the prevailing style of dressing children, says rich and fanciful mammas contrive to get their young hopefuls into rich and fanciful garments, the chief peculiarity of which is insufficient protection of the legs and feet. Every mother knows, or should know, that a small body is much more easily chilled, and therefore needs much more protection against cold, than a large one; and that a child, except when in active exercise, should be comparatively much more warmly clothed than a full-grown person, although, of course, not more so than one far advanced in years.

To Shake, or Not to Shake?

Aye, that is the question. Is it better to quiver from head to foot in the paroxysms of fever and ague, or to banish the atrocious disease by a course of that standard antidote and remedy, Hostetter's Bitters. There cannot be much doubt as to the response of the debilitated stricken to this inquiry. From every locality on this continent whose inhabitants are tormented with the shivering plague comes an increasing demand for the only genuine preventive and eradicant of malaria provided by science. The denizens of fever and ague districts well know how utterly inadequate to do more than give a brief respite are the so-called remedies of the faculty. Quinine, arsenic, bismuth—what are these but poisonous palliatives, which cease after a time to produce any beneficial effect whatever, and, if persisted in, wreak irreparable mischief upon the system? Everywhere they are being abandoned by intelligent persons, and that genuine and reliable specific for intermittent and remittent disease, Hostetter's Bitters, substituted in their place.

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THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, is this day dissolved by limitation and mutual consent. Business settled by new firm.
FRANCIS SELLERS,
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THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS day formed a Copartnership under the name and style of
F. Sellers & Co.,
For the purpose of carrying on the Provision Trade and the manufacture of Lard Oil.
FRANCIS SELLERS,
JAS. L. DUNSEATH,
R. W. GUTHRIE.
Pittsburgh, November 2, 1874.

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LEGAL.
NOTICE.
Whereas, Letters Testamentary to the Estate of JOHN WATT, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned; persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the Estate of the said decedent will make the same known without delay to
LAVINIA W. WATT, or
W. C. AUGHINBAUGH,
Executors,
No. 87 Diamond street.
Pittsburgh, October 30, 1874.
U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA,
PITTSBURGH, December 8, 1874.
THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT on the 8th day of December, A. D., 1874, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the Estate of THOMAS W. TAIT, of the city of Parker, in the county of Armstrong, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, December 9, 1874.

We are indebted to the courtesy of the Comptroller of the Currency for a full copy of his report, presented to Congress at the opening of the session. As the more important portions of this report have already appeared in our telegraphic columns, we select only such facts and figures as are of local interest. The comparative table exhibiting by States the bank circulation, the amount *per capita* and the ratio of circulation to wealth and to capital previous to the organization of the national banking system and in 1874, shows that Pennsylvania had a bank note circulation in 1862 of $27,689,504, against $42,092,711 in 1874; the circulation *per capita* for the years above given, respectively, was 9.53 per cent. and 11.95; the ratio of circulation to wealth 1.9 and 1.1; the ratio of circulation to capital 106.8 and 78.1.

Of the relative value of the legal tender notes and the national bank notes, the Comptroller says:

"If the value of the paper dollar be determined by the amount of such money in circulation, then the bank note is more valuable than the legal tender note. The national bank notes outstanding are secured by a deposit of more than $385,000,000 United States bonds, which are at a premium of more than twelve per cent. If the United States bonds be not sufficient value to pay these notes the capital and surplus of the banks, amounting to $622,000,000, as well as their entire assets, are available for that purpose. The stockholders are individually liable for the full amount of their stock in addition to the amount invested in such shares, and the United States guarantees the final payment of the bntes. Shares are then, absolutely assets for more than three times the amount of the national bank notes outstanding, available for the redemption of these notes and in addition the contingent liability of the shareholders and the guarantee of their final payment by the United States. It is certain, therefore, that the demand for legal tender notes in exchange for national bank notes is not based on the conviction that the former are more valuable than the latter."

This is made the basis of an argument that the object of the Redemption Bureau is to renovate the currency, rather than to exchange one kind of currency for another, a conclusion we think erroneous, to which we will refer at another time.

The Comptroller furnishes a table exhibiting the aggregate capital and surplus, total dividends and total net earnings of the national banks, with the ratio of dividends to capital, dividends to capital and surplus, and earnings to capital and surplus, which shows that the average dividends upon capital during the past year were less than ten per cent., while the ratio of dividends to capital and surplus was less than eight per cent.

The Pittsburgh banks report dividend on capital for the years 1870 and 1874, inclusive at 10.3, 10.5, 10.7, 11.1 and 10.5 per cent.

The ratio of dividends to capital and surplus for the same time was 8.2, 8.3, 8.5, 8.7, 7.9 per cent.; the ratio of earnings to capital and surplus were 10.3, 9.8, 9.9, 9.9 and 9.4 per cent.

The following table exhibits the dividends and earnings of the Pittsburgh banks for the six months ending on the dates given:

	March 1, 1874.	Sept. 1, 1874.
Capital	$9,000,000	$9,000,000
Surplus	2,900,000	3,000,000
Dividends	450,000	480,000
Earnings	824,023	646,000

The ratio of earnings for the six months first succeeding the panic is being 4.57, and for the last six months 5.02 per cent.

The effect of the banking law of June last is apparent in the per centage of reserve held by the banks, prior and subsequent to the passage of that law. On May 1, 1874, the banks of this city held 27.1 of reserve. On June 26th the per centage suddenly advances to 46.9, and in October again recedes to 36.7. That this change is but an apparent and not a real one, will be seen by the following figures: The circulation and deposits of the banks May 1, 1874, were $18,522,000, and the reserve was $5,016,436; the circulation and deposits June 26, 1874, were $19,342,593, and the reserve held was $8,739,604. The difference in the percentage of reserve arose from the fact that after June 26, 1874, the banks were not required to keep any reserve on account of their circulation. Only twice during the past four years have the banks of this city allowed their reserve to run below the legal requirement. On April 19, 1872, the average reserve was 29.3; on October 12, it was 24.8, which was during a time of extraordinary and long continued stringency.

—In the United States District Court, before Judge Blatchford, on the 22d, the action of Albon P. Man, Receiver of the Eighth National bank, against Dr. W. G. Cheeseman, a stock holder, to recover the amount of the assessment made by the Receiver on the stock owned by him, came on for hearing. This is one of the series of suits brought by Mr. Man against the stockholders in this connection. The defense was put up that Dr. Cheeseman was not a stockholder at the time the bank failed, in having sold the certificates to Mr. Man. The Receiver contends that a national bank cannot buy in its own stock, and that the effect of such the transfer in this case is irregular, it having been made in blank. Judge Blatchford said he would take the papers at 4:30 P. M. to-day before deciding the questions raised by Mr. Man.

OFFICE OF TRASK & STONE,
Bankers and Brokers, 7 NEW YORK, December 8, 1874.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The stock market has been feverish and excited to-day, with sharp declines in other of the leading stocks, beyond a general decline, carrying Pacific Mail to 32 under the opening quotations. Pacific Mail has suffered from a heavy pressure of sales since the morning, and a variety of disagreeable rumors in the directors are again current, but the letter of the Attorney General to the Postmaster General, giving the opinion that the contract with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company for increased service is still in force, was presented to the House, ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on Appropriation. The gold speculation to-day has has evidently prevented a further decline in this stock, but it still closes at a decline, and still more of its recent decline. We regret to observe already a strong disposition in Congress to relieve the financial stock situation without any due attempt at arriving at any intimate knowledge of its proper remedies, and we entertain some fear that our market will suffer a depreciation in values in consequence. Yours truly,

TRASK & STONE.

—The following table shows the price of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

December 9, 1874.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Gold	110⅝	111	111	111	110⅞	110⅝
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup.	119⅝	....	....	....	119⅞	....
5-20's, 1862	112	....	....	....	112	....
5-20's, 1864	111⅛	....	....	....	111⅛	....
5-20's, 1865	113⅛	....	....	....	113⅛	....
5-20's, 1865, new	119⅛	....	....	....	119⅛	....
5-20's, 1867, coup.	119⅛	....	....	....	119⅛	....
5-20's, 1867, reg.	119⅛	....	....	....	119⅛	....
10-40's, 1904	112⅝	....	....	....	112⅝	....
10-40's, coupons	112⅝	....	....	....	112⅝	....
Currency 6's	116½	....	....	....	116½	....
New 5 per cents	112	....	....	....	112	....
Western Union Tel.	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝
Pacific Mail	30½	32	32	32	32	32
Adams Express	....	....	....	....	113½	....
Wells-Fargo Express	....	....	....	....	69	....
American Express	....	....	....	....	69½	....
United States Express	....	....	....	....	65	....
New York Central	102⅛	102	....	....	....	....
Erie	26	26	26	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
Michigan Central	80	81	82	....	....	....
Michigan Southern	80⅛	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝	80	80
Illinois Central	97	97	97	97	....	....
Cleveland & Pitts	....	....	....	87½	....	....
Chicago & North'w'n	46¼	47½	46	46	46	46
Do. preferred	....	61⅞	61½	....	61⅝	61⅝
Rock Island	101½	101½	101½	101½	101½	101½
St. Paul, common	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	....	....
Do. preferred	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wabash, common	30⅝	30¼	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝
Fort Wayne	....	91	....	....	....	....
Ohio & Mississippi	31½	31½	31½	30½	....	30½
Union Pacific	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝
Missouri	5	5	5	5	....	5
Hannibal & St. Jos.	....	....	....	....	....	26
C., C. & I. C.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	....	....
Tennessee, old	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tennessee, new	....	....	....	....	....	....
South Carolina, Apr.	....	....	....	....	....	21
Do. Jan	....	....	....	....	....	....
Missouri's	....	....	....	....	....	....

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central, sales	52½	....
Pennsylvania Central scrip, sales	100⅛	....
Reading, sales	54½	....
Oil Creek, sales	....	....
Lehigh Valley, sales	62¾	....
Allegheny Valley	90	91
Central Transportation	41	....
Empire Transportation	54	55
Pitts. Cin. & St. Louis, m. b., sales	74½	....
Gold	....	111

GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY, December 9, 1874.

The movement of merchandise generally continues rather sluggish, but in its way steady and moderately remunerative. Orders for all kinds of goods are small and confined to immediate wants. Consumption is curtailed generally, and as an inevitable consequence, the volume of trade is proportionately smaller. Notwithstanding the prevalence of complaints, however, we do not think that the decrease of trade is greater than there was reason to expect; and when this shrinkage is followed by a concomitant shrinkage of values and the labor troubles which at present darken the horizon are satisfactorily settled, we may look for the much desired revival of trade.

During the past week there has been a fair volume of transactions in the grain market at prices very generally maintained. Receipts during the last day or two have increased somewhat, and we look for a larger business to follow. The Corn and Produce Exchange continues to be well attended at its daily meetings, and is gaining universal favor among the grain and produce dealers as an improved method of transacting business. Flour and feed are rather quiet at unchanged prices.

The produce and commission business is generally rather dull, owing to many unfavorable circumstances. The trade in poultry and game, which has been hindered very much by the warm weather, has been somewhat better for a day or two, but cannot be yet said to be brisk. Apples, butter, cheese, potatoes, &c., are sluggish, and not materially changed.

The course of the market for low products is generally downward, owing to the unprecedentedly large influx of hogs into the Western markets. There has been an effort by the granger interest to manipulate the market so as to prevent a decline, but the movement has not been attended with perfect success. The St. Louis *Democrat* says of the provision market: "Things look equally for the packing interest. Chicago is said to have 80,000 unsold hogs in the pens of her Union Stock Yards. St. Louis carries about 15,000 head of unsold hogs, and the weather is getting as warm as spring time. The price in Chicago is fully fifty cents per 100 ℔s lower and still on the down grade." Owing to a temporary light stock, prices here have kept steady, but within a day or two receipts have increased largely and the market is easier.

Groceries are usually reported at this time as dull and unchanged. Coffees remain unchanged and rather dull, while teas and sugars are moderately active. New Orleans molasses is stronger, and we note an advance at the supply points.

The dry goods, boot and shoe and general merchandise trades are doing a rather moderate business in lines of seasonable goods. The demand in these branches is light and the volume of transactions is considerably reduced. The New York *Bulletin* says of the boot and shoe trade: "The general inclination is to follow out the plan of the past year, and, if possible, even more strictly as regards the accumulation of stock. Orders will not be given as freely even as they were last year, and there will be only such amounts of goods ordered as are wanted from time to time. This is expected by the manufacturers, and they are arranging their affairs to meet these requirements, and the jobbing line there continues to be a fair demand from the home and cross-roads trade, which has shown some improvement since the golden weather set in. Retailers have ordered more goods, and are hurrying up additional assortments."

The receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city, by river and rail, since our last, are as follows:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	2,658	12,283	19,941
Apples, bbls	1,270	1,350	2,358
Cheese, lbs	2,579	1,093	3,672
Oats, sks	2,225	15,980	18,205
Wheat, sks	1,820	1,738	3,605
Barley, sks	2,265	8,902	11,255
Rye, sks	2,770	3,227	5,997
Oats, sks	8,361	9,288	15,849
Butter, pkgs	336	336	672
Bacon, pcs	7,179	11,602	18,781
Bacon, tcs	82	430	502
Potatoes, bush	1,010	2,220	3,230
Hay, bales	2,223	1,833	4,056
Coal, bbls	5,170	6,300	11,470
Hides, pcs	1,850	1,850	3,700
Pelts, bdls	1,200	1,200	2,400
Tallow, bbls	60	60	120
Wool, bales	1,000	1,000	2,000
Iron, tons	1,000	1,000	2,000
Nails, kgs	1,000	1,000	2,000
Lead, pigs	1,000	1,000	2,000
Whisky, bbls	1,000	1,000	2,000
Feathers, bbls	1,000	1,000	2,000
Beans, bbls	1,000	1,000	2,000
Dried fruit, bbls	1,000	1,000	2,000
Dried fruit, sks	1,000	1,000	2,000
Potatoes, sks	1,000	1,000	2,000
Onions, sks	1,000	1,000	2,000
Turnips, sks	1,000	1,000	2,000
Carrots, sks	1,000	1,000	2,000
Beets, sks	1,000	1,000	2,000
Parsnips, sks	1,000	1,000	2,000
Cabbages, sks	1,000	1,000	2,000
Celery, sks	1,000	1,000	2,000
Tomatoes, sks	1,000	1,000	2,000
Peppers, sks	1,000	1,000	2,000
Eggplants, sks	1,000	1,000	2,000
Cucumbers, sks	1,000	1,000	2,000
Squashes, sks	1,000	1,000	2,000
Pumpkins, sks	1,000	1,000	2,000
Melons, sks	1,000	1,000	2,000
Grapes, sks	1,000	1,000	2,000
Peaches, sks	1,000	1,000	2,000
Pears, sks	1,000	1,000	2,000
Plums, sks	1,000	1,000	2,000
Cherries, sks	1,000	1,000	2,000
Strawberries, sks	1,000	1,000	2,000
Raspberries, sks	1,000	1,000	2,000
Blackberries, sks	1,000	1,000	2,000
Huckleberries, sks	1,000	1,000	2,000
Cranberries, sks	1,000	1,000	2,000
Gooseberries, sks	1,000	1,000	2,000
Currants, sks	1,000	1,000	2,000
Raisins, sks	1,000	1,000	2,000
Figs, sks	1,000	1,000	2,000
Dates, sks	1,000	1,000	2,000
Almonds, sks	1,000	1,000	2,000
Walnuts, sks	1,000	1,000	2,000
Chestnuts, sks	1,000	1,000	2,000
Filberts, sks	1,000	1,000	2,000
Pecans, sks	1,000	1,000	2,000
Hickory nuts, sks	1,000	1,000	2,000
Butternuts, sks	1,000	1,000	2,000
Beechnuts, sks	1,000	1,000	2,000
Chestnuts, sks	1,000	1,000	2,000
Filberts, sks	1,000	1,000	2,000
Pecans, sks	1,000	1,000	2,000
Hickory nuts, sks	1,000	1,000	2,000
Butternuts, sks	1,000	1,000	2,000
Beechnuts, sks	1,000	1,000	2,000

The following quotations are prices realized on wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Sales of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator:

GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED.

GRAIN—There is considerable increase in the receipts of grain, the arrivals during the past week having been 71,785 bushels, against 38,377 for the week previous. Prices are very well maintained, and the demand continues up to the supply.

WHEAT—There is some improvement in the demand for wheat, especially for standard red winter, for which the demand is fair, but this market is rather small. It is said that holders in the country have considerable quantities stored, for higher prices next spring, but whether that statement is, we cannot say. Quotations are not changed materially as yet. We quote choice Pittsburgh extra at $1 45@1 50 ℔ bushel; prime do at $1 40@1 45; fair to good do at $1 35@1 40; prime white at $1 40@1 45; choice red winter at $1 40@1 45; prime do at $1 35@1 40; fair to good do at $1 30@1 35; prime white for dark mixed. Receipts for the week were 16,782 bushels, against 16,192 for the previous week.

Barley—The receipts have been unusually large being 22,465 for the week, against 3,858 the preceding week. Nearly all of this was consigned direct to Eastern buyers, and purchased to arrive, and in Western markets. The market is dull and unchanged. We quote at $1 25@1 30 for No. 3 fall; $1 35@1 40 for No. 2 do; $1 50@1 60 for No. 1 do; spring barley is quoted at $1 45@1 50 ℔ bushel.

Rye—There have been average receipts of rye during the past week, amounting to 4,825 bushels. We continue our quotations at $1 05@1 10 ℔ bushel.

OATS—There has been heavy arrivals of flour during the week—12,283 bbls., 8,147 bbls of which were received during the past three days. The market is very dull and weak, and complain of country millers, who they say have been unable to realize anything like cost in retail trade of the city, at strongly shaded prices. The following are the wholesale prices of local millers: Extra No. 1 and No. 2 flour $7 20 ℔ bbl; No. 1 amber wheat do $6 50; red wheat flour $6 10; in sacks $6 or ℔ bbl. The jobbing prices for flour are as follows: Choice brands of white winter wheat flour $7 75@8 25 ℔ bbl; choice do spring wheats $6 00@6 25; red winter wheat flour $5 75@6 00; rye flour $5 75; Graham flour $6 00; self-rising flour $5 75@6 00; buckwheat flour, per 100 ℔s meal, old $3 75; new $5 40@5 50; oat meal $7 25@8 00.

HAY—The market is quiet but steady. The week's receipts are 1,833 bales, against 4,223 bales for the preceding week, although holders of choice stock are not disposed to make concessions, as they prefer to hold for better prices. Extra choice apples are quoted at $2 50 ℔ bbl; $2 00@2 25 for choice; $1 25@1 75 for common to good fruit. In sacks fancy stock prices would be shaded. Receipts for the past two weeks are 3,358 bbls.

BUTTER—The demand for the finer grades continues steady, and the stock of such butter is somewhat limited. Common stock, however, is in heavy supply, and dull and weak. We quote at 32@33c ℔ ℔ for extra choice rolls; 30@32c for do; 28@30c for good; 25@28c for do; 22@25c for common.

BEESWAX—Prime yellow beeswax is quoted at 34@37½c ℔ ℔. In round lots; sales in a jobbing way are made at 38c ℔ ℔. The market is rather weak with a downward tendency.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Buckwheat flour is rather easy, and in large supply at $3 50 ℔ cwt; $7 00 ℔ bbl. Retail sales are fairly active, and a good jobbing trade is done; we quote in 6 ℔ packages at $4 25 ℔ package.

CHEESE—The market continues steady at about former prices. There is considerable difference as to the stock in first hands, some stating that it is much reduced, while other authorities tell large stocks held back in Chicago to keep the market up. We quote at 13c ℔ ℔ for Ohio factory; New York Goshen 15@16c; do factory 13@14c. Receipts of the past two weeks were 3,672 boxes.

EGGS—The market is steady, with good fresh selling at 30c ℔ doz; pickled 26@28c.

CRANBERRIES—Cranberries are in good supply and prices steady with a fair trade. We quote at 6@6 00 for Western; $10 00@12 00 for Eastern; $14 00 ℔ barrel for Sackett's.

GAME—The market continues rather slow and draggy, but the cold weather of the past day or two has enlivened the demand somewhat. We look for a better market by the opening of next week. We quote as follows: Venison—undressed 17@18c ℔ whole carcass; 20@22c; prime saddles at $7 50@1 00 ℔ doz; pheasants $4 00@4 50 ℔ doz; quail $1 25@1 50 ℔ doz; hares $4 00@5 00 ℔ doz; rabbits 60@90c; gray squirrels 25@30c ℔ pair.

HOMINY—The market rules at $5 00 ℔ barrel.

FEATHERS—Are quoted as follows: No. 1, ℔ ℔, 62@66c for round lots; 68@72c in a jobbing way; No. 2, 50@55c.

HOPS—We quote 1874's 45@50c; 1873's 30@35c; olds 10@22c.

MINCE MEAT—Is quoted at 10c ℔ ℔ in a jobbing way.

NUTS—Chestnuts are dull and nearly out of market, at about $2 00@2 50 ℔ bushel in round lots; in a jobbing way $2 50@3 75. Peanuts are dull and weak in jobbing way at 7½c for red; 9@10c for white, as to quality. Hickory nuts are quoted at $3 25@3 50 ℔ bushel.

POTATOES—The market is steady with a shade stronger feeling. Sales from store are mostly at 60c ℔ bushel. Car lots are quoted for prime peachblows; medium grades 75@85c ℔ bushel.

POULTRY—The market has a somewhat better feeling, but is still somewhat depressed. We quote at 13@15c ℔ ℔ for turkeys; chickens are in steady demand at 12@16c.

PRESERVES AND DRIED FRUIT—We quote dried apples at 5@6c ℔ ℔; dried blackberries 9c ℔ ℔; dried peaches are quoted at 8@9c ℔ ℔ for choice halves. Apple butter is quoted at 75@85c ℔ gallon; Honey is active and firm at 35c ℔ ℔ for clover; buckwheat blossom 25c ℔ ℔. Medium pickles are quoted at $3 00 ℔ bbl; $5 00 ℔ half barrel.

VEGETABLES—Prime white navy beans are dull and depressed and are quoted at $2 00@2 25 ℔ bushel; medium $1 80@1 90; fair to good $1 60@1 70. Onions are in large supply at $3 50 ℔ bbl. for red; $4 00@4 50 for yellow.

VINEGAR—The market is dull, and there are few sales. We quote in a jobbing way at 13@15c ℔ gallon for prime; inferior 10@12c.

PROVISIONS.

The home market continues fairly active and as the new crop has not yet been largely brought into this market, prices, have been in the main tolerably well sustained. Under the influence of heavy receipts during the last day or two, the market assumed a rather weaker feeling and prices though not quotably changed, were somewhat easier. The tendency of the general market throughout the country is downward under the influence of the extraordinarily large stock of hogs been brought into market for packing purposes, in response to the high prices offering. The circular of Eggleston, Haines & Co., says: "The figures indicate a steady accumulation of stocks here and show a decrease of about 60 per cent. in foreign exports during last month, against those of the same time in 1873. We are aware that the early distribution of product

CITY MATTERS.

A SWINDLER.

His Operations in Westmoreland and Fayette Counties Look—out for Him.

Word came to this office yesterday that a party representing himself to be the traveling agent of the Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL, had been soliciting subscriptions for the WEEKLY COMMERCIAL, in Fayette and Westmoreland counties, at the rate of one dollar per year. It has been stated in these columns, time and time again, that we employ no traveling agents for either our daily or weekly issue, and any one so representing himself or herself is an unmitigated fraud. Our agent at Greensburg is Mr. W. D. Weaver, while Mr. James Reid fills that position in Connellsville. The swindler above referred to has been operating at or near both these points. If any one will have him arrested, proof will be forthcoming to convict him, and the ends of justice will be furthered.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 27, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., December 9, 1874.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A.M.	29.93	34	79	S. W.	Fresh.	Cloudy
2 P.M.	29.98	40	63	W.	Brisk.	Fair.
9 P.M.	30.03	31	83	W.	Fresh.	Fair.

Mean barometer...30.07; Highest thermom....44
Mean thermom....38 Lowest thermom....28

Apoplexy.

Officer McClowry last evening found a man lying on the sidewalk of Penn avenue, near the carstation, in a helpless condition. He had a cut on the back of his head, and was unable to give an account of himself. He was taken to the Central Station house and Dr. McCoy being called to attend him gave it as his opinion that death would ensue from apoplexy. Some persons say it is Billy Diehl, a son of the late well known Col. Diehl, while others dispute it. At this writing, midnight, he is not expected to live.

Fatal Street Railway Accident.

David Thomas, a resident of the Ninth ward, Allegheny, died yesterday morning from injuries received by falling from the front platform of a street car on Saturday night last. The wheel of the car passed over one of the legs of the deceased, crushing it in a frightful manner, and although he had the best surgical skill attending him, he did not recover from the shock. Mortification also set in, and this was probably the immediate cause of his death. He leaves a wife and four children in very destitute circumstances. Coroner McCallin held an inquest yesterday, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

Another Rampage.

The usual weekly mad bull rampage in Allegheny was enacted by a cow yesterday. She broke out of the stable of her owner, Mr. Undertaker Herman, and coming out of First alley, the first object that encountered her gaze was a woman, whom she made a lunge at, and would probably have killed her had she not taken refuge in Anshutz's foundry. The infuriated animal next pursued another woman, who barely escaped injury by running into a store. A German peddler was next selected as a plaintiff in the bovine's row, but he managed to climb a lamp post in time to avert a serious catastrophe. The cow then became discouraged and subsided.

Allegheny Police News.

Detectives Scott and Swayne have turned up another lot of the tools stolen from Bell & Weir's stone quarry, among which were a large anvil and quarry implements weighing about seven hundred pounds. Informations will be made against several of the parties in whose possession the missing tools were found, charging them with receiving stolen goods.

Chief Clarke was notified some time ago, by a gentleman residing on Sheffield street, that a gold watch had been stolen from a bureau drawer in his bed-chamber. The Chief searched the premises yesterday and found the lost watch behind a picture that was hanging on the wall. It is thought the watch was stolen by a servant girl and concealed as stated.

Philip Wilhemann, a driver, was held by Mayor Fleming to answer a charge of committing an aggravated assault and battery upon his wife, it being alleged that he struck her on the head with a heavy stick, injuring her so badly that she is unable to leave her bed.

James Mcgowan and George O'Neil, who were arrested by officers Miller and Marshall as suspicious characters, were sent to the Workhouse for six months by Mayor Fleming. These fellows made hostile demonstrations toward the officers, while brandishing a revolver and the other a knife, and this, together with the fact that they were vagrants, induced the Mayor to give them a long term.

Thomas Bell, on the charge of stealing tools from Bell & Weir's stone quarry, was held in $500 for court. Two of the junk shop people, Moritz Streng and John Hoffman, in whose possession a lot of the tools were found, were arrested, and waiving a hearing before Mayor Fleming, last evening, they were held, Streng in $500 and Hoffman in $300, for court on the charge of receiving stolen goods.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.—McKnight, Duncan & Co. and McKnight, Porter & Co., bankrupts, Pittsburgh. The creditors, at a meeting called for that purpose, having elected John W. Wiley, Esq., and Edwin Miles, of Pittsburgh, assignees of said estate, the same approved by the Court.

George Nickel, bankrupt, Fayette county. Alfred Howell having been chosen assignee of this estate, and having failed to accept the same, Register Harper appointed Joshua M. Dunsheé, of Connellsville, in his stead, which appointment is approved.

E. P. Jones, trustee, &c., the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, debtor in bankruptcy. On petition for injunction presented, an order was made restraining Matthew Collins and Thomas Bailey and their attorneys from interfering with the property of the debtor.

United States vs. J. S. Blazier and Scott McCartney, charged with acting as pilots of the steamboat Caldwell, without having licenses as such, on motion of U. S. Attorney Reed, the Clerk is ordered to deposit in the U. S. Depository, at Pittsburgh, the credit of the Collector of Customs, the amount in the Registry of the Court offered in compromise of this case.

District Court—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

The jury found for defendant in the case of Gottlieb Koehler, administrator *et al.* vs. John Sloan, previously reported.

A verdict for defendant was also returned in the case of James L. Dicey vs. Daniel Lean *et al.*, previously reported.

A verdict for plaintiffs for $200 was rendered in the case of Schrecker & Shumas vs. John M. Faas, an action on a book account.

The case of George Fisher and wife vs. David Hanna, a deputy Sheriff, is on trial before Judge Kirkpatrick and a jury. Plaintiffs allege that defendant, in executing a writ of *haberi facias*, used unnecessary force, and violently ejected the wife from the house, breaking her arm and otherwise injuring her. The suit is brought to recover damages.

The case of Levi Shepler vs. Casper Bowersmith, action on a book account, is on trial before Judge White.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Byer vs. Scheurman: Kafer vs. Howard-Sassaman vs. Kiser: Hoffbower vs. Mittelberger & Hirsh: Owing's assignees vs. Cunningham, administrator; Robinson vs. Charniers township; Sieger, for use, vs. Scheigel; McCandless vs. King, Reed & Co.; Carr vs. McCallister; Barclay vs. Lewis *et al.*

Common Pleas—Judge Stowe.

The jury in the case of Wm. M. Darlington's appeal from the award of viewers on the Government site is out.

Ellen Noble by her next friend Edward Barrett vs. James R. Noble; libel in divorce on the ground of alleged cruel and barbarous treatment. Subpœna awarded.

Jane Miller vs. J. C. Michael *et al.*, partners as the Nation Trust Company; action to recover moneys deposited in the bank. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Phillips vs. Gray & Frank; Renzell vs. Kuppell; Canfield vs. Wallace *et al.*; Koerner & Co. vs. Adamson & Co.; Bissell's Assignee vs. Arnold; Johnston vs. Hamilton *et al.*; Scott vs. Arthurs; Scwartz vs. Bowden *et al.*; Brant vs. Ewart; McClurkan vs. Loebhart, Frew & Co. (4); same vs. Byers & Co. (4).

Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

George Ober plead guilty to selling liquor without license, on oath of Wm. B. Ross.

In the case of S. M. James, tried for perjury, the jury acquitted and put the costs on Z. M. Birchard, prosecutor.

R. Hange, of Harrison township, plead guilty to selling liquor without license.

Herman Miller was acquitted of a charge of assault and battery preferred by Frank P. Crooks, and the costs were equally divided.

The jury convicted James Cauley of unlawfully cutting and wounding Michael Landis.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. John Farrell, Dan Donovan and Michael Landis, charged with aggravated assault and battery on Cauley, and the Commonwealth vs. James Cauley, charged with assault and battery on John Farrell, are on trial, being cross suits.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Commonwealth vs. Thos. R. Sill, Robert Fife, James Holland, Patrick Cady, David Goggins, William Tong, John White *et al.*, James Gennerty, Thos. Daugherty, Wm. Wilbert, M. L. Malone, Martin Ehrman, Nick Dieberger, Hugh Atkinson, John Jacobs, Michael McKenna, Frank Morris, James Lacey, Owen McDonnell, Thos. Regnaut (3), George Grow, George Heagley, Levi Boyd, John Haber, D. E. Hall, David Werner, Andrew Patterson, Herman Miller, David Audey, C. Geib, John Ferris, John A. Greive, Aiken Storg, John Hulehan, George Browne, August Schmidt, Elizabeth Hartman, James Cauley.

THE NEW WATER WORKS.

THE COST OF THE RESERVOIRS.

Meeting of the Water Committee—Pay Rolls and Estimates Approved —Report of Civil Engineer Kennedy.

A meeting of the Water Committee of Pittsburgh Councils was held yesterday afternoon for the purpose of transacting business pertaining to the new water works.

Mr. Thomas S. Mitchell occupied the chair.

The reading of minutes of previous meetings was dispensed with and the pay rolls were at once taken up and approved as follows:

EXPENDITURES ORDERED.

Civil Engineer's bills	$ 32 75
Mechanical Engineer's bills	1,928 24
Office roll of both Engineers	1,739 14
Coll's quarry	4,080 34
Foundations	6,146 20
First pair engines	1,200 12
Hiland avenue reservoir	12,361 69
Herron Hill reservoir	1,264 20
Second pair of engines	4,274 40
A. Hartupee, 20 per cent. withheld from December, 1873, estimate	3,052 76
Pipe laying, Rebecca street	348 47
Pipe laying, Lake street	60 68
Pipe laying, Fifty-first street	110 24
Pipe laying, Lincoln avenue	151 25
Pipe laying, Ravine street	42 48

Mr. W. C. Brown objected to the estimates of N. Snyder & Co. for boilers, $1,582 05 and $4,000.

A communication from Messrs. Snyder was read, in which they state that they will put in mud drums, if wanted and paid for. If their monthly estimates are not paid, they give notice that they will charge interest.

After some discussion the question of approval of the estimates was put, and the ayes and nays being called the vote stood, ayes 5, nays 10, so that the estimate was not approved.

A communication from Controller Snodgrass was read, in which he states that he declined to issue a warrant for Mr. J. E. Shields, Engineer, discharged September 4th, whose name appears on the pay roll for the whole of that month. It appears that by the action of the committee, Mr. Shields was to be paid for September, but the Controller says he has no authority to issue a warrant unless for services actually rendered.

A motion was adopted to strike Mr. Shields from the roll from the day he was discharged.

The Committee on Machinery reported in favor of the payment of the bill of James Rees, $1,939 58, which was approved.

The final estimate of Mr. Rees for pumping engine at the old works, $882 99, was also approved.

The following bills were approved: Wm. Smith & Son, $51 96; Allegheny Valley Railroad, $2,640 20.

A committee, consisting of Messrs. W. C. Brown, Milligan and Hunter, was appointed to investigate a bill of J. H. Burlate Secretary, amounting to $154 00, for cash advanced for freight.

On motion, the Mechanical Engineer was authorized to procure sufficient lumber to protect the new engines from the weather.

The Chairman, Mr. Mitchell, stated that at his suggestion reports had been made by the Secretary and the mechanical and civil engineers, with a view of making up a report to Councils showing fully the expenditures to date, the amount of work done, and the amount to be done on the new water works. He would ask to be furnished a full and clear statement of all the operations, because it would be necessary to take action looking to further legislation to enable the completion of the works the coming year.

After some inquiries and discussion, the reading of the reports was ordered, and that of Hiland Engineer first in order by the Secretary. It was then growing late, and the further reading of the reports was, by common consent, deferred, while the Committee proceeded to the work laid to their application. Some members of the committee favored the immediate publication of the reports in the newspapers for general information, and also the printing of slips for members of Councils. Mr. Mitchell objected to the publication until the papers were presented to Councils and the reports were read, when slips would be pleased to have them printed in the newspapers. The printing of slips was approved, and it was decided to meet again on Saturday next to hear the report to be made up by the chairman for Councils.

The matter of allowing the publication of the reports, except that of the secretary, in the newspapers, was further considered and finally carried, after which the meeting adjourned.

The reports are too lengthy to publish this morning, and we give only that of Civil Engineer Kennedy, being the shorter one. Following is the report:

REPORT OF THE CIVIL ENGINEER.

PITTSBURGH, December 7, 1874.

To the Chairman and Members of the Water Committee:

GENTLEMEN—In compliance with your instructions, I submit the following estimate, showing the amount of money needed to complete the different Reservoirs, to pay the amount reserved on the Pipe Contract, and to lay the 36-inch main on Butler street, from the Brilliant Hill Reservoir to 40th street, 40th street, near Twenty-eighth street, there to be connected with the present system of distribution.

Also, the cost of laying the twenty-inch main on Center avenue by which the Herron Hill reservoir is to be supplied, and the cost of laying a twelve-inch main from Herron's hill reservoir along Negley avenue to Penn avenues to a point in Wylie avenue extension.

It is decided not to complete the Brilliant hill reservoir, of course the thirty-six-inch main would not be laid on Butler street, but eventually it will have to be laid on the city, by some route, as the present pipes now laid on Penn and Fifth avenues are not large enough to satisfactorily supply the increasing demands for water in the lower portions of the city as well as the outer wards.

THE COST OF THE RESERVOIRS.

A set of tables have been arranged, showing the quantities of the different items of work upon which the present estimates are based. It will be seen by reference to them, the different reservoirs will cost when completed, more than the original estimates upon which proposals were received, as follows:

Brilliant Hill reservoir	$36,822 65	100
Hiland avenue reservoir	41,213 25	100
Herron's Hill reservoir	30,605 98	100

The reason for the increase in cost of the Brilliant Hill Reservoir is that when the contract was awarded and the work begun it was found necessary to change the line of the reservoir farther into the hill, in order to remove some extensive land slides which developed themselves, and to secure a better slope was cut away. The amount of solid rock encountered was also much greater than had been anticipated, material which had to be provided to replace it in the embankments. The middle ward was also unfortunate in a very extensive deposit of sand was found in the Northern compartments which had to be removed from a depth of 60 feet below the bottom grade, and replaced with puddle in order to render the work secure. A great deal of extra work had also to be done in removing the material and preparing the base of the embankment in two gorges, one under the north and one under the east embankments. The street or road constructed to take the place of that portion of Hiland avenue destroyed by the construction of the Hiland avenue reservoir has been returned with the estimates of Brilliant hill reservoir. All of the above increased expenditures were called to your attention in different reports at the time the work was done.

The increase of cost, however, over the original estimates of the Hiland avenue and Brilliant hill reservoirs was caused by the material found for puddling and sodding not being deducted from the excavation. In the matter of soiling, this was not of so much moment, as the original quantities were small, and if the extra amount of soiling had not been put on the embankments an equivalent amount of material to replace it would have been required to be borrowed outside the lines of the reservoirs, but the item of puddle was largely increased on account of the nature of the material encountered in the bottom excavation. The increased cost caused by reason of the price of excavation not being deducted from the material found for puddling, and the increased amount of puddle is $11,681 for the Brilliant Hill, and $20,125 for the Hiland avenue reservoir.

On the Herron's Hill reservoir the increase of cost was caused owing to the entire unsuitability of nearly all the material found in the excavation for puddling for which it was needed; but the main increase was on account of extra allowance made to the contractors for leaving the puddle and embankments, and increase of price for removal of extra hard material; these three items amounting to $8,394. The original estimate of the cost of the Herron's Hill reservoir, made by Messrs. Chesbrough and Lane, was $30,501. The lines of the work have not been changed a particle, and yet the cost when completed will exceed their estimate $78,811 71, and exceeds my own estimate $59,05 96. I was of the opinion that the increase in the estimate of the quantities, that the classification of the former engineers in the item of rock was too small, and hence doubled the amount returned by them. If I had taken four times the quantity the estimate would have been almost exactly correct.

Messrs. Chesbrough and Lane estimated the cost of the Brilliant Hill reservoir at $163,786, and the Hiland avenue reservoir at $241,186. The former will cost $36,822, and the latter $65,398. In these cases, however, the reservoirs have been largely increased in capacity, and hence the quantities of material are largely increased over those upon which these estimates were based.

It will be observed that on the different reservoirs the amount of work done is largely increased over what was originally estimated. This was caused in the Hiland avenue reservoir by an increase in the size of the influent pipes from twenty-four to fifty inches in diameter, and hence a corresponding increase in the size of the chamber. On the Brilliant Hill reservoir it was thought advisable to build a retaining wall at the foot of a portion of the slope of the eastern embankment; and on the Herron Hill reservoir an effluent chamber of stone was built, instead of a cast-iron effluent well. This was done to afford better facilities for constructing a screen to keep foreign matter, such as leaves, drift, fish, etc., out of the supply mains.

Hoping that the following tables contain all the information desired, and will enable you to arrive at a correct conclusion relative to the condition of the work, I remain,

Very respectfully, yours,

W. H. KENNEDY,
Civil Engineer.

The following table shows the value of work done, and to be done, on reservoirs, &c.:

	Total value of work done Dec. 1st...	Total paid to December 1st...	Amount required to complete the reservoirs, pipe laying, &c., to date of payments...	Amount required for the completion of the reservoirs, pipe laying, &c., to date of completion...
	$	$	$	$
Brilliant Hill Reservoir	128,784 84	128,784 84		182,341 00
Hiland Ave. R.	208,886 46	188,000 00	20,886 46	176,974 00
Herron Hill R.	88,061 59	80,155 44	8,206 15	37,655 00
Cast Iron Pipe	902,048 32	892,048 32	10,000 00	10,000 00
Total	1,328,764 14	1,348,968 53	39,795 61	
Laying 36-inch pipe on Butler street				29,510 00
Laying 20-inch pipe on Centeravenue				9,400 00
Laying 20-inch pipe on Madison avenue				2,100 00
Brilliant Hill Reservoir for gates, gate houses, screens, &c				6,700 00
Hiland Avenue Reservoir, for gates, gate houses, screens, &c				6,200 00
Herron's Hill Reservoir, for gates, gate houses, screens, &c				2,400 00
Total				$403,280 00

Stone paving, &c., amounting in value to $41,-

THE COST OF THE RESERVOIRS.

$32 50, paid for on the Brilliant Hill Reservoir estimates have been used in the Hiland Avenue Reservoir; in the final estimates this amount will be transferred, increasing the cost of the Hiland Avenue Reservoir $1,32 50 and correspondingly decreasing the cost of the Brilliant Hill Reservoir.

MAYOR McCARTHY'S ELECTION.

An Opinion Affirming Its Validity.

Below we print the opinion of M. Swartzwelder, Esq., on the question of the validity of the election of William C. McCarthy, Esq., to the office of Mayor, in February last. The points involved are briefly but plainly stated, and the conclusion seems irrefutable, that the election was legal and valid. But Mr. Swartzweider goes a step further, and makes a strong argument in favor of the proposition that, whatever might have been the force of adverse argument prior to the February election, no Court will now undertake to declare it invalid. Following is the

OPINION.

The question submitted is, was William C. McCarthy duly elected Mayor of the city of Pittsburgh on the third Tuesday of February, 1874, as successor to the present incumbent when his term of office shall end?

This necessarily involves two questions under the new Constitution:

1st. When does the term of the present incumbent end?

2d. Was the election held on the third Tuesday of February, 1874, a valid one?

By the twenty-sixth section of the act of April 6th, 1867, and the fourteenth section of a subsequent act, the present Mayor was elected on the first Tuesday of December, 1874, to take office (under the second section of the act of 6th April, 1850,) on the first day of February, 1872, for the period of three years, "and until his successor is *elected* and *qualified*."

That is to say, his regular term of office would end on the first day of February, 1875, unless prolonged by the failure of his successor to qualify, in which event he would hold over.

It is evident that the words "elected" and "qualified" here mean two different things. First he must be elected, then qualified, to-wit: after the election give bond and take the oath of office before he can assume the functions of Mayor.

Now, the twenty-sixth section of the schedule of the Constitution provides that persons in office at certain dates (one of whom was the present Mayor) "shall hold their respective offices until the term for which they have been elected shall expire, and until their *successors* shall be *duly qualified*." By the word "successor" is meant the person designated by election to succeed to the office (in this case to that of Mayor), but he shall not assume the functions thereof until he "shall be duly qualified;" that is, give bond and take the necessary oath, for it may well be that though elected he may die or refuse to qualify, and in that case the incumbent would hold over, not because of a failure to elect, but a failure to qualify.

So that, both by statute and schedule, there can be no vacancy in the office resulting from a failure to qualify. But the law fixes a definite period when the regular term shall expire, and in order to prevent the holding over of the incumbent by reason of a failure to elect, of course appoints a day anterior to the expiration of the regular term to elect the successor; and this brings us to the consideration of the second question.

As already stated, the first Tuesday of December of every third year was fixed by statute as the election day of Mayor to succeed to office on the first day of February following. For the sake of uniformity in time of municipal elections throughout the State, the section and article VIII. of the Constitution provides that "All elections for city, ward, borough and township officers, for *regular terms* of service, shall be held on the *third Tuesday of February*."

By the twenty-third section of the act of April 6th, 1867, and the fourteenth section of an act "supplementary to an act incorporating the city of Pittsburgh," etc., the first Monday after the first day of January, the oath of office shall be administered to the Mayor; so that by the constitutional change the election day, in order to provide a successor for the *regular term of service*," it was absolutely necessary, to hold the election on the day fixed by the Constitution anterior to the expiration of the regular term of the incumbent, so as to enable the successor to qualify on the provisions of the several acts of Assembly, and this prevents the contingency of the incumbent holding over.

For it will be observed if the third Tuesday of February, 1875, is the legal day, as some contend, the person elected could not be sworn till January, 1876, nor assume the duties of the office till February of the same year, and thus the business of the incumbents holding over for nearly a year would arise, a contingency which the law would if possible avoid, and only provides for in cases of absolute necessity. And then the person elected would be as far "removed from the direct and fresh instructions of the public will," as though he was elected in February, 1874, to serve in February, 1875, and for this reason neither "usage or public policy" can be urged against the election of 1874 that will not apply with equal force to the proposed election of 1875, as well as the further reason that past usage cannot be predicated of the powers of the new Constitution establishing in very many respects a new and untried system, and "effecting radical and important alterations in the politics and legal administration of State affairs." But whatever might have been the force of the adverse argument prior to the election of February, 1874, no Court would now, I apprehend, undertake to declare it invalid.

First, Because the election was very general throughout the State, and was a sort of contemporaneous exposition or interpretation of the third section of Article VIII. of the Constitution by the sovereign people, the question is scarcely now a judicial one.

Second, The people (at least of this city) acted under the advice of the law officer of the Commonwealth, and it is sound doctrine "that great deference is to be paid to his opinion, especially where it is to be acted on to inaugurate a new system, and if the question involved is really one of doubt, his judgment is fairly entitled to turn the scale in the judicial mind."—*Cooley on Law.*

Third, "Where the construction is a matter of doubt, the court is bound upon the doubt alone to abstain from acting."—*Ibid.*

Fourth, Every intendment and presumption of law is in favor of the validity of the election.

Fifth, "The people do not wish the popular will expressed through the ballot box, set at naught on account of mere legal irregularities, when there is no fraud or chicanery practiced. It is disappointed candidates and active politicians who generally complain of irregularities having happened, and their favorite candidate defeated."—*Opinion of Judge Parsons in Kansas' case.*

Sixth, The time for contesting this election under the act of Assembly is passed—a writ of *mandamus* will not reach it, and a writ of *quo warranto* will not be applied for.

For these and other reasons not herein set forth, I am of the opinion that William C. McCarthy has been duly elected Mayor at a valid election and is successor to the present incumbent.

M. SWARTZWELDER.

A LEGAL QUESTION.

Can License be Granted to Sell Liquor in the Thirty-seventh Ward?

Michael Williams, of Wilkinsburg (Thirty-seventh ward), has been indicted for selling liquor in violation of the prohibitory law for Wilkins township. W. G. Warren, the well known temperance advocate, made the information for the purpose of testing the question. At the time the Thirty-seventh ward was annexed to the city, the law prohibiting the sale of liquors within Wilkins township, of which the ward then formed a part. Under the act authorizing annexation, it is provided that, after the territory shall have been admitted, all laws and ordinances in force in the city shall be applicable to the new ward. As license to sell liquors is granted in all parts of the city, it was claimed that, by the annexation, the territory contained in the new ward was no longer subject to the prohibitory act, and the County Treasurer granted Williams a license. On the other hand it is held that the ordinance admitting the ward as a part of the city, does not and cannot repeal the prohibitory act, and that the mere change of municipal lines cannot authorize the violation of law to sell liquors in any part of the territory included in the township at the time the prohibitory law was passed. Judge Collier, in his charge, instructed the jury to find defendant guilty, in order to have the case tested. Gen. Pearson made a motion for an arrest of judgment until the case could be heard before a full bench. The motion was sustained, and the case was put down on the regular argument list, to be heard at the close of the present term.

Probably a Thief.

Officers Hoffmeyer and Lyons, last night, discovered a man moving along Wood street, from Virgin alley, in a rather suspicious manner. They stopped him, and found that he was carrying three unfinished felt hats under a cloak. Being unable to give a satisfactory account of himself, they took him to the lock-up, where he was left for the night. He gives his name as Henry McFarley, and says he is a stranger. He claims to have purchased the hats for twenty-five cents.

A Waif.

While making his round between six and seven o'clock last evening, Officer Karrigan found a female child in a basket on the sidewalk at Sixth and Webster avenues. The babe was taken to the Central station house, but no marks of identification could be found. Mrs. Peter Gallisaith, of Diamond street, kindly took care of the waif for the night.

GUSETTI, the Italian agent, states that a number of the men lately employed at Armstrong's are working on the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, near Knoxville, Tenn., at $1 25 per day. There are seventy-eight still in the city, but they will shortly go to a point on the Connellsville road in Somerset county, one hundred and twenty miles from Pittsburgh, where Guisetti proposes to start them at charcoal making on a tract of land belonging to Mr. John Moore, of this city.

THE INDIAN WOMAN'S SUIT.

Selecting a Jury—Opening of the Case—The Marriage of Wm. Mowry with the Indian Woman—The Identity of the Claimant as His Daughter, Etc.

The ejectment suit of the Indian woman against certain purchasers of a portion of the old Mowry tract, adjoining and including a part of the Allegheny Cemetery property, was commenced in the United States District Court, yesterday, before Judge McKennan. Owing to the large amount of money involved, and the romance connected with the case, there was a very large attendance of interested parties and curious spectators.

HISTORY OF THE CASE.

In the month of December, 1846, William Mowry, in Bay City, Michigan, married, or is claimed to have married the daughter of Perot, an Indian chief. The union resulting in the birth of two children, a boy and a girl. Subsequently the boy died, but the girl is still living, and married to a man named Isaacs. The mother, Cush-ba-you-quit, has married again, after the death of Mowry, and sold her title to the Pittsburgh tract to Bernard L. Meister, a resident of Bay City, Michigan, who enters suit against the present holders of the same. To prove the Mowry marriage is one of the points at issue.

Two suits are comprised in the case, as, touching the claims of different property holders. The first is the suit of Meister vs. F. S. Bissell, Jos. Kaufman, Christian Heyman and Moses Oppenheimer, and the second is Meister vs. R. C. Moore, John A. Moore, C. Seibert, John Seibert, Peter Keil, Andrew Carnegie, Geo. Kloman, Andrew Kloman, Thomas M. Carnegie and Benjamin Darlington, citizens of Pittsburgh, and the Keystone Bridge Company and the Allegheny Cemetery. The entire tract comprises some seventy-six acres, and is immensely valuable.

THE JURY.

From a panel of forty-five prominent gentlemen, summoned from all parts of the Western district, a "struck" jury was chosen, as follows:

1. T. W. Grayson, editor, Meadville.
2. George L. Wiley, attorney, Waynesburg.
3. C. W. Gilfillin, attorney, Franklin.
4. John C. Fleniken, banker, Waynesburg.
5. John G. Clarke, farmer, Washington county.
6. Smith Fuller, physician, Uniontown.
7. G. W. Hamilton, collector, Beaver.
8. Wm. Humes, banker, Bellefonte.
9. R. R. Carnahan, attorney, Pittsburgh.
10. John M. McDonald, farmer, Washington county.
11. J. B. Sweitzer, attorney, Pittsburgh.
12. John C. Reynold, iron manufacturer, Kittanning.

THE COUNSEL.

The attorneys in this case are: For plaintiff, Attorney General Isaac Masten, of Bay City; George H. Hatch, Bay City, and Messrs. Ferguson & Murray, and Weir & Gibson. For the defendants the following well known attorneys appear: M. W. Acheson, S. Schoyer, the Morrison Brothers, and J. G. Palmer.

Mr. Ferguson called the attention of the Court to the fact that the Allegheny Cemetery was a defendant, and some of the jurors might be interested as lot holders. In answer to questions, it appeared that Mr. Carnahan owned a lot in the old portion of the cemetery, which was not affected, and he was not objected to.

Mr. Ferguson then offered in evidence a number of documents—deeds, patents, surveys, etc., bearing on the question of title, up to the time Peter Mowry, father of William Mowry, became owner of the property in dispute.

Mr. Ferguson then offered in evidence the last will and testament of Dr. Peter Mowry, dated April 20, 1833, and approved the 5th day of May, 1834, by which the Hiland among the children, the property in dispute having been left to William. A deed of partition, dated November 17, 1851, was next offered in evidence. By this the property assigned to William was described. The confirmation of this partition by Wm. Mowry and his brothers, and other proper formalities, was shown.

It was admitted that Elliza J. Mowry, widow of Dr. Peter Mowry, died December 22, 1871.

THE TESTIMONY.

G. W. Remington sworn—I reside in Pittsburgh; am a civil engineer and surveyor, [witness shows a plan]; I made that; I know this Dr. Mowry tract of land; it is part of what was known as the Hiland or Fritchman tract. [Plan offered in evidence and witness explains to the jury where the tract is located.]

STORY OF THE MARRIAGE.

Michael Daily, sworn—Was a storekeeper at Bay City, Michigan; in the fall of 1845, Wm. Mowry came to me and asked me to interfere to get him an introduction to the daughter of Chief Perot; Mowry told him I had not time, and recommended a man named Petrie, with whom Mowry had a conversation; he said "that man wants to get your daughter;" Mowry replied in Indian: "No, I don't want that man to have my daughter; he will stay with her awhile and then turn her away; the Indians wanted rifles and scarlet cloth, and other articles were given by Mr. Mowry; Mr. Mowry said, "No, I am not going to leave the country; I will take good care of her as a wife;" they went away, and Gravered, the interpreter, went with them; we locked up the store that night as usual, the Indians bothering us a good deal; Mowry and myself were going to bed, and Gravered came along and I let him in; Gravered told Mowry the old folks were talking the matter up among themselves, and things were going along very well; Gravered staid with us over night, and in the morning Mowry sent some presents—cloth, earrings, beads and different trinkets—by him to where they lived; he got back in the evening, toward night, and told him the old folks had consented to let him have their daughter; Mr. Mowry said to me, "Mike, will you go with me?" I told him I would; I went away the next morning, among the Indians, to buy furs, and did not get back in time; I was gone about three days; when I returned, this woman was there with Mowry; I took off my pack and went over to see him; he told me that Mowry came up to me and said, "Mike, I want to make you acquainted with my wife;" I turned around and shook hands with him, as I saw her covered up over our bed room; he said, "I want to make you acquainted with my woman." That night they occupied Mowry's bed room; when I was introduced I shook hands with her; they staid there that night and the next day I started off on a trading expedition; Mr. Mowry, his wife and myself went up to the place where we used to board and took breakfast next morning; Mr. Mowry used to have her sometimes at the store and at other times he would be over to her father's with her; this was in the year '45 or '46; it was after I got back, about the last days of November, I should think, or the first days of December; in introducing me to Perot's daughter, he said: "Mike, I want to make you acquainted with my wife;" he either said his wife or his woman, I will not be positive which; she was a pretty good looking girl at the time; she was considered one of the finest-looking girls we had among us; not as dark as Indians usually are; I do not know as I could tell how long Mowry lived with her; he was frequently at Pittsburgh and then would come back; I don't know as having no more than one child; it was a girl; she is still living and I am acquainted with her; when I first saw her she was not more than a month old; I saw Mowry and the women at his house; I saw Mowry and his wife together in town frequently.

[A discussion here ensued among counsel as to whether it was legal to ask the witness "how the people spoke of the parties," as bearing upon the question of marriage, and the Court reserved its decision on the point until this morning.]

MOWRY'S PICTURE.

Witness was shown an ambrotype, and said it was the picture of Wm. Mowry; it is the same Wm. Mowry about whom I have been testifying; I have seen Mowry and the woman together at the house where they lived and at Saginaw City; he asked me where I was going; I told him partly to see him and partly on other busine ss; he invited me to stay to dinner, and I did so, and his wife cooked the dinner at Saginaw City, Mowry was living there; I saw his family; they were in Little's store; his wife was picking up the goods out; it is a long time ago, and I could not tell how long; I saw them on the streets together; I have seen other parties at the house with them, and at Lower Saginaw—some of her family along with them; I have seen Ben. Pierce talking with them; he was a white man living at Lower Saginaw; "Ad" Mowry was there at the time of these alleged transactions; I saw him at Saginaw at the time of the buying of these goods at Colonel Little's store; I do not know that I can recollect any other goods, and I think I shook hands with Mowry and said, "I think you are buying some goods," and we talked about different things; I cannot recollect what was said now; "Ad" shook hands with William's wife, but what they said I do not know; I can't say that I ever saw William introducing the woman to any person; I do not know that I ever saw any one make her presents.

Counsel for defense proposed to show that "Ad" Mowry made presents to the woman at various times, but plaintiff's counsel objected. Pending a decision on the offer, the court adjourned until this morning.

Personal.

If you want a stylish suit that will fit you perfectly and give you unlimited satisfaction, you have only to leave your measure with C. A. Mullnbring, the popular merchant tailor, No. 28 Fifth avenue. His stock of imported goods is the largest and most varied one to be found in any establishment west of New York. He is patronized by the most fashionable gentlemen of this city, and his patrons are unanimous in the opinion that the garments furnished by him are equal in all respects to any turned out by the leading tailors on Broadway. Give Mr. Mullnbring a trial, and you will thank us for having brought him to your notice.

Wanted.

A good second hand engine, 150 horse power, 100 revolutions per minute, short stroke.

WICK, RIDGWAY & Co.,
Youngstown, Ohio.

If You Want a Suit,
Tiegel, No. 55 Smithfield street, can fit you.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Meeting of the Board of Commissioners —Monthly Reports.

A regular meeting of the Board of Fire Commissioners was held last evening. Members present: Messrs. Chambers, Jones, Larimer, McIlroy, Pitcairn, Pender, Torley and Wilson, President.

Chief Engineer White reported for the month of November twenty-two fires and alarms. He also reported the overturning of engine No. 12 on the evening of Thursday last, and the matter was referred to the monthly committee for investigation. With reference to further protection on the South Side the Chief says: "In view of the approach of the new year and the increasing necessity for protection to the hill wards on the South Side, I would respectfully suggest that the matter be taken into consideration, so that provision may be made therefor in the next annual appropriation. The want of water in the districts named, renders it impossible to effect anything with a hose or engine company there, and it might be well to ascertain the utility of chemical engines now in use in other cities.

On motion this subject was also referred to the monthly committee.

The Secretary reported the expenditures for the month of November as $15,139 69.

A communication from Gen. A. L. Pearson, asking that an alarm be sounded upon the tower bell in case of riot or other cause requiring the aid of the military was read.

The communication was accepted, but no action was taken, it not being deemed prudent to strike any other than fire alarms on the bell.

On motion of Mr. Jones, the Secretary was instructed to report as to charges and collections for pumping cellars, &c., last July.

The chairman presented an application from D. C. Hultz, Esq., Superintendent of the Allegheny County Home, for services of an extra engine to put out a fire in a coal pit near the Home.

On motion it was decided to furnish an engineer, engine and hose for twenty-five dollars per day, with all expenses.

Adjourned.

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Sulphite of Lime
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will keep cider sweet and in excellent condition for any length of time. Persons desirous of preserving this wholesome beverage during the fall and winter can do so, at a very small cost, by using this preparation. It does not affect the taste or change the character of the cider in the least degree, and the use is accompanied by very little trouble. Sold very cheap, wholesale and retail, by

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Also, 67 Fifth avenue, and at corner Smithfield and Fifth avenue, dealers in and importers of pure drugs, chemicals, trusses, braces, French and English perfumery and soaps, saunders' face powder, Atkinson's White Rose, Lubin's extracts and soaps, best English hair and tooth brushes, Buffalo dressing combs, fine sponges, English and Scotch ales and Dublin porter, Scotch oatmeal. All genuine and at low prices.

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Suppers
For parties and banquets a specialty with S. Blair, No. 39 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, and No. 68 Federal street, Allegheny city.

Important Change.
We take pleasure in announcing to the trade that Mr